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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO 105 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
8th	May	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th	,,	Caledonia	8000	....	
22nd	,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th	,,	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th	June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th	,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th	,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th	,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
3rd	July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th	,,	Kaiyan	9000	....	..
17th	,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th	,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
31st	,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	23rd April	5th May
Iyo Maru	K. Okumoto	6320	2nd May	14th May
Tosan Maru	V. Nakano	3866	13th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	K. Kurodzumi	4625	17th May	29th May
Jinsen Maru	T. Te	3784	30th May	11th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

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LATEST PAINLESS METHODS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Opposite Clock Tower,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Late authorised Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's forces, and India's Leading Exponent of English and American Painless Destistry.

Dr. Carr is the only Dentist in Bombay who absolutely Guarantees his Painless Methods for all Dental Operations.

(By his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic) From one to twenty Teeth may be Extracted at a single setting (without the slightest pain).

(Also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform).

Perfect fitting artificial teeth (5 years guarantee).

(Badly fitting teeth made by other Dentists re-made).

Teeth without Plates: Gold Crown and Bridge work (a Speciality).

Permanent Fillings. (with Gold Amalgam and Porcelain. Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhoea and diseases by the mouth).

Hours: 9 to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon

VERY MODERATE FEES.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

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BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta	7636	..	22nd May
City of Sparta	5415	..	12th June
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	..
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	..

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

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BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,

OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LHASA," 2,184, Friday 7th May †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185 Monday, 10th May 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Passengers only)

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons after arrival of the English Mail steamer on Friday, 7th May, connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Thursday, 6th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035, tons, on or about 13th May, via Porebunder calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 14th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, on or about 20th May, 1915, via Suez Canal. Special fare: one class only. Limited Accommodation.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

5th May, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

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SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

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83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

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Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

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Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on beahlf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. 13

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

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P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

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AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING

IS THE

Healthiest and Coolest of all materials manufactured for Ladies' or Gentlemen's Underwear.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING.

Undershirts	Rs.	2-12
Drawers	,,	3-0
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Less 10 % Cash Discount.

Send for Samples to the Local Agents.

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BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

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Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 19,600,000

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Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15th MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,275
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

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SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

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"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

C. C. EDUCATION "N" Poona City long-standing School, teaches by correspondence, Accountancy, Shorthand. Fees moderate. Easy instalments. Apply for particulars. 501

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS" prepares students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY at moderate rates. SUCCESS GUARANTEED. Coaching of Students at their homes undertaken. Apply 130, Chandanwadi, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE to take charge of two children, aged six & eight respectively. Must act as a companion to them. A decent knowledge of English is necessary. A Hindu will be preferred. For terms, etc., apply immediately to Box No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 598

WANTED Sergeants for the Calcutta Foot Police on pay of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 by biennial increments of Rs. 5 and free quarters. Must be European of good character and not above 25 years of age.

Wanted also some temporary Sergeants on Rs. 100 for the duration of the war. Must be European and age not to exceed 45.

Applications with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, will be received at the Police Head Quarters, Lall Bazar, by Superintendent W. COOK, before whom applicants should appear in person, if possible.

R. CLARKE,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Calcutta, 28th April, 1915. 193

WANTED one TEMPORARY ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT on Rs. ... per mensem.

The applicant must be a fully trained draughtsman with at least 10 years' actual experience in the preparation of Architectural drawings, and must be capable of preparing finished drawings from rough sketches, working and contract drawings, half inch and full size details. He must also possess a thorough knowledge of Building Construction, Architectural History and Design.

Application in the candidate's own handwriting giving full particulars of past experience together with copies only of 3 recent testimonials should be sent to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, not later than 15th May, 1915.

No travelling allowance will be paid to the successful candidate for joining the appointment.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Chief Revenue Officer in the Alwar State on the following terms.—

1. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 p.m. by biennial increments of Rs. 40 p.m.
2. Travelling Allowance. Leave and Pension according to State Rules.
3. Minimum period for which the candidate selected shall be bound to serve the State will be TEN years.
4. Appointment will be subject to six months probation.
5. On confirmation, the incumbent shall be required to deposits a security equal in amount to his six months pay which will be liable to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement on his part.
6. The security deposit, if not made at once, shall be recovered in monthly instalments of Rs. 200 from the pay.
7. Alwar Government reserve to themselves the right of dispensing with the services of the incumbent, at their discretion, during the period of 10 years on one month's notice.

Applicant must possess sufficient knowledge and experience of Revenue and Settlement work and must be well qualified to efficiently control and direct, as an executive head, the subordinates—from Tehsildars down to Patwaries. He must know Hindi and English languages sufficiently to carry on correspondence.

Applications should reach the SENIOR MINISTER Alwar State, before the 1st of June 1915, and must be accompanied with photographs. 179

WANTED.

WANTED smart GOANESE BUTLER for sundry work. High references required—Apply with copies of testimonials to PRIVATE SECRETARY, Datia. 181

WANTED—A qualified HINDU TUTOR. Salary according to fitness.—Apply stating age and full particulars to INSPECTOR EDUCATION, Datia, C. I. 182

WANTED a YOUNG PARSEE DOCTOR for up-country. Apply to Box No. 321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 521

WANTED SECOND-HAND FORD or LINDER CAR, perfect running order. State full particulars to Box No. 333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 596

A Graduate as a HEAD MASTER for the Islamia School, Bareilly. Trained will be preferred. For further particulars apply to S. M. ABDUL WADOOD, Nala, Bareilly. 183

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 184

WANTED a PARTNER to invest Rs. 2,000 in a profitable business (Europeans and Eurasians preferred. Apply to Box No. 10¢ A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 190

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an expert Cotton Selector of vast experience, first class references. Apply H. D. WARDEN, Vakil House, 1, Girgaum Back Road. 590

WANTED—A TEACHER, of any nationality, to teach Indian Club Swinging Exercises to a respectable young man at Malabar Hill. Please apply to Box No. 332, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 586

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and nonvenereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

ACTIVE ENERGETIC SALESMAN required at once for Stores Dept. Prompt application with full particulars necessary. TREACHER. & CO. Ld. 588

WANTED PARTNER with Rs. 50,000 to erect ginning factory in well-paying Cotton District. Mechanical Engineer with ginning experience preferred. Apply H. D. WARDEN, Vakil House, 1, Girgaum Back Road. 590

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers guarantee Best Results and Perfect Satisfaction. They will prove it by facts and figures. 336

FOR SALE—Pathe Frere's Film Camera, complete in working order. Write or see MOTEE JETHA, Zaveri Building, Kalbadevi. 282

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

THE MAGIC "ELECTRIC" POLISHING CLOTH. Requires no powder, paste or liquid and gives a lasting brilliance to all metals, jewellery silver and gold ornaments, etc., in one or two minutes only. Works wonderfully. Price per packet of a piece of 27" x 9". As. 14 only. Three for Rs. 2/8, six for Rs. 4/12, twelve for Rs. 9. Special quotations to Agents and Traders—J. J. SHAH & BROS., BHAVNAGAR. 431

FOR SALE—20 Miles of RAILWAY TRACK 2'6" Gauge, complete with Iron Sleepers, and 2 Locomotives same gauge, 20 H.P. Six-wheel coupled, and 9 Bogie Trucks with Spring Axle Boxes and Brakes all complete. Also 5 (five) Miles of LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK 2' gauge section 10 lbs. per yard, complete with Iron Sleepers, also 50 Tipping Wagons 2' gauge with roller bearings. All offered owing to completion of contract. Full particulars and prices on application to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & Son, Contractors, Khetwadi, Bombay. 514

FOR SALE.—Two MOTOR CARS, (1) Sheffield-Simplex, 45 H.P. Six Cylinder, Gear-box-less, run three thousand miles only, driven by owner, in excellent condition, price Rs. 19,500. No offers. (2) Minerva, 38 H.P. Four Cylinder, run three thousand miles only, driven by owner, best condition, price Rs. 14,500. No offers. Sold as owner wishes to leave Bombay for a long period. Apply to:—
SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
538 Choupaty Road.

TO BE LET

MATHERAN KHAN HOTEL, room available. Apply KHAN. 570

TO LET—House No. 8, Staunton Road, (furnished), opposite Polo Ground Apply on premises. 449

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—a very convenient Bunglow at the end of the Gamdevi Road, opposite Sir D. M. Petit Bungalow, Girgaum. M. G. D. 573

TO BE LET—One large airy room on 1st floor for Indent office or godown opposite Bombay Bank rent Rs. 30. Apply "ALBION PRESS," 7 Green Street. 599

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

A ROOM TO LET in Watson's Annexe with bathroom attached. Also sitting out verandah. Electric lights. Cheap. Apply to "M. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

TO BE LET—Colaba Reclamation. Flats in Orient Building, Bed rooms on west facing sea-view. Hot and cold baths. S. R. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo Street, Bombay. 592

CHOWPATTY.—Splendid sea view, airy groundfloor of bungalow, large compound, electric fittings. Hindus only. Apply SHANKERLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College. 594

MAHABALESHWAR.—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS.
328 House Agents.

TO LET—TWO EXCELLENT ROOMS, well furnished with bathroom and W. C. attached also E. L. and fans and private entrance. Situable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 171

TO LOAN Rs. 10,000 against first mortgage of Bombay property.
PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
Banker,
Keekabhoy Buildings,
Near Grant Road Tram Terminus Bombay No. 7.
587

TO LET—BUNGLOW with out-houses and accommodation for carriages or two motor cars. Situation most healthy. Chinchpoogli Hill, Parel Tank Road, Available from 1st June next. Monthly rent Rs. 110 and Water Tax by meter. Apply to:—
SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
532 Chaupati Road.

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

STANDARD COVERED GOODS WAGONS FOR THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India, for the construction and delivery to the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, during the official year 1915-16 of 179, Board Gauge Covered Goods Wagons (Standard type.)

2. The wagons must be completely constructed in the contractor's yard and delivered on rail free of all transit charges. Tenderers are required to state the place of delivery.

3. Copies of specifications, lists of materials such as wheels and axles etc., etc., which will be supplied by the Railway, forms of tender and agreement and drawings can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 30 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

4. Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed covers should be superscribed "Tenders for North Western Railway Wagons" and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received by him up to noon on 20th May 1915.

5. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.

(Sd.) P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, the 19th April, 1915. 468

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been received, will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 6th May, 1915, at 3 p.m. (B. T.):—

62. From Dr. E. Moses—For obtaining a report as to the improvement of the condition of Zaoba's Oart, Girgaum, and of the streets thereat.

63. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For obtaining a report as to whether the residents of Worli Road were prosecuted for throwing kutchra on the roadside and whether there is adequate provision of dust-bins or kutchra carts in that locality.

64. From Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy—For appointing Mr. H. P. Mody to be a member of certain Committees.

65. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., to be a member of certain Committees.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th May, 1915. 597

NOTICES.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on FRIDAY the 21st day of May, 1915, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account upto 31st December 1914.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Motilal Mirzamal as a Director.
4.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 19th day of May 1915 to the 31st day of May 1915 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 4th May 1915.

N. B.—The Dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Tuesday the 1st June 1915, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). 600

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of DULCHHARAM REVCHAND, of Bombay Jarola Bania Hindu trading in the name of MANILAL DALCHHARAM, deceased limited to property consisting of 3½ per cent. Government of India promissory Loan Notes now in the hands of the Prothonotary High Court and transferred to his name and dividends due and to accrue due thereon wherein the deceased had no beneficial interest.

BAI NARBHI, widow of HIMATLAL NAGARDAS, of Bombay Jarola Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Tamba Kanta outside the Fort ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 26th day of April, 1915.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS
602 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RUNCHODDAS VELJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a merchant residing at Vadgady without the Fort ...Deceased.

TABANBAI, widow of the said deceased RUNCHODDAS VELJI, and CHAMPABAI, widow of VELJI GOVINDJI, the mother of the deceased abovenamed both residing at Vadgady, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 26th day of April, 1915.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA
601 Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE ASSUR YEERJI MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifteenth (ad-interim) Dividend of Rupees Fifteen per share will be paid on and after the 17th instant between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 10th idem.

Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 11th to 17th instant both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR YEERJEE & SONS,
Agents,
The Assur Veerjee Mills Ltd.
Bombay, 30th April, 1915. 593

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT OWNERS AND CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 134 CASES "GOUDAS" AND "EDAMS" CHEESE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Bank Street, Fort, near the Bank of Bombay, by order of the Bombay Agents to Messrs. Redgate and Co., Ltd., London, and on account and at the risk of the concerned, the following:—

Ex. S. S. "Arabia" and "Namur."

Mark 2, 3, 4, 7, cases Nos. 1/40—40 cases, each 8 bladders "Lion" brand Goudas cheese, packed in bladder.

Mark 2, 3, 4, 7, cases Nos. 41/80—40 cases, each 12 balls "Lion" brand Edams cheese, packed in tins.

Mark 7, 3, 4, 3, cases Nos. 41/64—24 cases, each 8 bladders "Lion" brand Goudas cheese, packed in bladder.

Mark J. R. and Co., R. 3475, cases Nos. 1/10—10 cases, each 12 balls "Redgate" brand Edams cheese, packed in tins.

Mark J. R. and Co., R. 3475, cases Nos. 11/30—20 cases, each 4 tins "Lion" brand Goudas cheese, packed in tins.

Will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 9TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 9th day of May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Wode House," Middle Colaba, just opposite the Colaba Post Office, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood made to order household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, dining room chairs, handsome mirrored sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, large plate cupboard, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, rich upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, marble top tables fancy teapoys, rich engravings, rich table ornaments, China hall cabinets, iron double and single bedsteads specially made to order carved almirahs, English and teakwood chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses reclining sofas, easy chairs, hatstands, bead door chicks, glass door book cases, bo ks, gramophone machine with records, the "Empire" typewriter, handsome light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis victoria in good condition, copper and aluminium utensils, garden flower pots, etc., etc.

The property of A. Collonello, Esq., proprietor Messrs. C. C. Collonello and Sons and Co., proceeded to Italy.

Property of another gentleman:—

1 handsome C. spring rubber-tyred English brougham in good condition.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May, 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, Attorneys for Nandramdas Mathuradas, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Tarachand Odhowdas Sadhana.

1 packet 154 topaz.
1 button pearl.
14 pearls.
1 gold pendant set with diamonds.

Property of a Hindu gentleman, consisting of—1 pair pearl bangles, 6 rings set with diamonds, ruby and emerald, 1 set links and studs set with diamond, 1 pearl nose-ring, pearl ear-studs, etc.

By order of Meherjibhoy Eduljee Chutniwala, and on account and at the risk of D. M. Arseewala:—

A lot of silver and copper brass utensils.
4 gold chains.
2 pairs gold bangles and a lot of gold rings and buttons.

Balance of the stock in trade of a merchant winding up his business, consisting of Chinese porcelain garden seats blue and white and decorated in colours, three and five coloured Chinese vases, ornamented large jars, enamel coloured and blue and white flower pots, crackled vases, artistically designed pedestals and flower pots, also a lot of fancy goods consisting of oakwood jewel cases, brushes, candlesticks, cane suit cases and tiffin baskets made in Indian rails, fancy flower baskets, oak framed overmantles, framed and unframed pictures, show cases and cupboards and simliar other useful and ornamental articles.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May, 1915.

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. B-16

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COY., LTD., SITUATED IN HUBLI.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m (S. T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, loom., machinery, tools, etc., and other appliances as well as stocks of yarn and cloth, stores and book debts.

For further full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Office of Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 8th May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 56-58: 50-54 Case Nos. 18 and 19 Underia Street.

Building Street Nos. 8 and 9 Case Nos. 17 and 17 A Sandhurst Road, near Sandhurst Bridge.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES OF THE BOMBAY BRIGADE STATION SUPPLIES DEPOT AND OF THE ALEXANDRA DOCK, AT THE BOMBAY CASTLE, BEHIND THE TOWN HALL.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-Charge Supplies, Bombay Brigade, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th May, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bombay Castle, the following unserviceable stores from Store and Shipping Depot such as—

Galvanized tubs, oval camp kettles, large meat carts, &c., and also the unserviceable stores from the Alexandra Dock.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May, 1915.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in El. Circle, Fort, near Kemp and Co., rich jewellery teak and black wood office and household carved and plain furniture, including rich velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites, writing and dressing tables, fancy almyrahs, hat stands, book stands, lady's tables, marble top round and octagon tables, phonographs, records, watches, chairs, Chesterfield sofas, panel and glass door cupboards, wooden and iron cots, reclining sofas, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned:—

One Matchhi Kanta set with pearls, collar buttons, rings, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned offices:—

1 Bennett typewriting machine.
1 Armstrong typewriting machine.

By order of a private gentleman:—

Two fancy carved cabinets, marble top table, fancy Japanese vases, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Some second-hand bicycles.

D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LIST

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 p.m. (S. T.)

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th May at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Humum Street, Fort, in the Shop close to Messrs. Duke and Sons Soda Water Factory the household teak and blackwood furniture of the concerned consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs lined rich tapestry, tiled teapoys and jardineers, corner and fancy cabinets, dining tables, revolving and arm-chairs, picture easels wall pegs and brackets, single almiras, bookstands, cushion sofas bed room sofas veranda benches, writing and wash hand tables screens, marble centre tables, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, office chairs tapestry lined reclining sofas, hatstands, etc.

The property is on view.

N. B.—The Vendor will not bid directly or indirectly and the goods will be sold off to the highest bidder without reserve.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May, 1915.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra.
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY, AT TUKADI, BALEGAUM, POTE TUKADI SAMPGAUM IN HOONGAL IN BALGAUM ZILLAH, BELONGING TO VALLABHDAS KALLIANJI AND CO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Premji Oomersey, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1915, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock, in the afternoon, the immoveable properties undermentioned:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the building or ginning factory thereon, admeasuring one acre and 22 goonthas. Revenue payable therefor is Rs. 2-4-6 and forms part of a large piece of land admeasuring 25 acres and 21 goonthas, the Revenue payable therefor is Rs. 37, and situate at Tukadi Balegaum, Pote Tukadi Sampgaum, at Hoongal and registered under Revision Survey No. 420, and bounded on the East by the property of Baswanappa Gurusedappa Anna Nowlee, on the East by the property of Kaizedappa Vaicharappa Sonar, and Malwant Tappa Sootar, on the North by the property of Beshim Rudrappa Shewpunjappa, and on the South of the Moorgode Old Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings or ginning factory thereon, which admeasures one acre and 29 goonthas and Revenue payable therefor is Rs. 2-11-0, and forms part of the land admeasuring 12 acres and 10 goonthas, Revenue payable therefor is Rs. 19, situate at Belhongal Tukadi Balegaum, Pote Tukadi Sampgaum at Hoongal, and registered under Survey No. 449, and bounded on the East by the ground of the late Maleshappa Vetigar, on the West by the ground of Rudrappa Shewpunjappa Kaderwali, on the South by the property of Belmi Baswanappa Gursedappa, and on the North by the Old Road leading Moorgode.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land or ground which admeasures one acre and 14 goonthas, Revenue payable therefore is Rs. 3-9-0 and forms part of a large piece of land admeasuring one acre and 21 goonthas Revenue payable therefor is Rs. 4, situate at Belhongal Tukadi Balegaum, Pote Tukadi Sampgaum at Hoongal, and registered under Revision Survey No. 429, and bounded on the East by the property of Shewlingappa Chinappa Metagood, on the West by the property of Veerbhadrappa Veerappa Kadrolee and by the property of Shivlingappa Chinnappa on the North by the Old Road leading to Moorgode, and on the South by the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas at their office, at 129, Esplanade Road, in Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Abdool Cadur Habutbhoy's bungalow, Lamington Road, Tardeo, near the Tardeo Bridge, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, made to order by Madrasi carpenters, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror table, sideboard and dumb-waiters, drawing room suite, lined silk tapestry, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room fancy cabinets, fancy single and double glass door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, clothes and gown presses, revolving top writing table with master key, fancy teapoys, low chairs and easy chairs, bentwood chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, large wooden bedstead, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, rugs, etc., etc., the property of R. K. Dotiwala, Esq., proceeded to Calcutta and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

The roperty of an European gentleman consisting of latge dining table, arm and without arm chairs, teak and blackwood sideboard, blackwood carved chiffioneers, sofas and chairs, teakwood and blackwood glass door almyrahs, teakwood and blackwood cloth presses, blackwood wardrobe chival glass, dressing chest of drawers, large writing tables, hat stand, blackwood glass door book case, fancy easy chairs, music cabinets, soil linen basket, flower vases, meatsafes, towel horses, iron cots with mattresses, table and hanging lamps, carpets rugs, glass and crockeryware etc., etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Bay waler, quiet in saddle.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 5th May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SKATING RINK.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.

Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE ARTISTES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

THE DEDICATION TO

ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

VACANT DATES EARLY JUNE.

Artistes and companies will bear in mind th following facts while applying for occupancy—

1. Royal Opera House is reserved for Artistes of reputed ability who can substantiate their claims to such position.
2. During such times as it may not be occupied by artistes of the above class it shall be used as a place for very select Cinema Pictures for both an instructive and entertaining nature.
3. Royal Opera House proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay when opened in a semi-complete state, and it is therefore notified that only those able to entertain such a class will succeed here.
4. Performances by Matheson Lang, Bandmann Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Comedy Co., The Brothers Cherniavsky, Maud Allan, Roshanara, Pekin Mistries and many others including Amateur Companies have made several records of "House Full" and on many such nights the receipts exceeded £300.
5. Artistes will have the advantage of the use of a high class stock scenery (painted by Geo. Helmsley of London) and elaborate stage lighting and up-to-date Arc and Spot Light effects.
6. Artistes will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms, each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water. There are hot and cold shower baths on the premises, which is a rare convenience even in England.

All communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

The Booking Agents Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

Artistes and Companies who had unvoidably to be refused, owing to Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their application for occupancy.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Charni Road.

THE PROGRAMME PAR EXCELLENCE.

1. **LIFE OF A MINER.**
   A most instructive and interesting film, graphically portraying the daily life of a collier.
2. **BUGGLAR'S FIRST LOVE AFFAIR.**
   A new Comedian from Rome.
3. **GAZETTE NO. 316.**
   Bombarding Przemysl, Australian Artillery French cooking, Colonials, Egypt. Princess Alexandra of Teck visits Soldiers' huts at Crowborough, and all the other latest news.
4. **WHISKERS.**
   Just a whif of American Comedy.
5. **FOLLY OF THE COUNTESS.**
   SENSATIONAL DRAMA WITH LIONS IN THE LEADING PART.
6. **WHO WILL GET THE TROUSERS.**
   A side splitter to send you home contented.

God Save the King.

Time and Prices as Usual.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

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A Superb Society Drama in three parts.

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6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

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In another bright and breezy musical skit:—

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Brett has another great Chorous Song: 'Whoop, Let's do it Again.

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War Films of special interest by Pathe's opera or who was wounded in his zeal to supply the wants of patrons of the Excelsior.

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Wiffles' latest and best laughter raiser.

THE GRAND NATIONAL 1915
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Description of the Great English Race from start to finish.

Even more exciting and thrilling than last year.

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SATURDAY MAY 8th

STARRING ENGAGEMENT

of

THE SISTERS CASTELLO
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The Famous Dancers and Singers of Popular Songs.

Billed by the yellow press of America.

as

"THE DIVINE TWINS"

SEE THEM IN
SEE "THE DANCE A'la NYMPHE"
"THE SWAN GLIDE"

and

"La INCARNATION"

THE SISTERS CASTELLO are better known as the GIRLS WITH THE WONDERFUL EYES.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY of

MDLLE BARTELLO

The unrivailed lady juggler,

The female Cinquwalli.

SEE The wonderful and amazing juggling tricks, never before been seen in Bombay.

POPULAR PRICES.

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WAR RELIEF FUND

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SPECIAL VAUDEVILLE AND CINEMA.

Plan at Rose & Co.

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What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 4.

Numerous dust and thunderstorms occurred and has given widespread rain in north-east India, scattered showers in Burma, along the Central Himalayas and the peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh two inches; Dhubri one; Saugor Island three; Bogra one; Jalpaiguri, Chaibassa, Naya Dumka three quarters; Gorakhpur a half; Jagdalpur and Mysore one; Bellary three quarters.

The temperature has fallen rapidly in consequence of the rainfall in North-east India and parts of the United Provinces but continues high in north-west and Central India, where most of the stations had a maximum temperature yesterday over one hundred and ten degrees.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the United Provinces and extension into the Punjab.

THUNDERSTORM IN CEYLON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, May 4.

Ceylon was visited by a heavy thunderstorm on Saturday. Mannar and Batticaloa report south-west wind.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the south-east Punjab and skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity has increased at Delhi. Temperature is generally in large excess.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri records 0.16" of rain. Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded. The air has become considerably damper. Temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature remains much above the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in south Central India West and south Gujarat but remain clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch. Maximum temperature is generally above the average; minimum temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0.46" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity has increased and is to-day much above the average. Maximum temperature has risen except in the south-east Central Provinces; minimum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded Night temperature has risen slightly at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0.15" of rain. Skies continue moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Ahmednagar; night temperature has fallen and is now below the average at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in the south-east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, west United Provinces, Mysore, south Malabar and the Madras Deccan. Colombo reports a heavy fall of 1.60" with a rough sea. Some dust or thunderstorms have occurred in the south-east Punjab. Pressure is relatively low in Sind and the south-west Punjab where weather is in an unsettled condition. Cloud has increased over the greater portion of the reporting area.

Isolated thundershowers are likely in south Malabar, Mysore, Hyderabad, the south Central Provinces and the west United Provinces. A few falls may occur in the south Bombay Deccan and possibly in the south Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 4th of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	96.9	77.0	70	..	10.82	—0.12
Jask	95.7	81.3	58	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	103.3	89.3	28	..	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	115.3	83.8	36	..	0.95	—0.76
Rawalpindi	106.1	70.6	40	..	11.64	1.51
Lahore	113.4	79.0	46	..	5.26	1.48
Hissar	115.2	84.4	44	..	3.89	..
Ambala	109.7	82.1	41	..	5.49	—0.42
Delhi	110.0	81.2	55	..	12.10	8.90
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	113.5	85.2	60	..	8.17	6.35
Mainpuri	115.5	78.6	44	0.16	4.71	2.18
Jhansi	114.6	88.2	43	..	3.64	1.69
Cawnpore	111.0	78.3	65	..	3.52	1.30
Allahabad	112.6	77.9	54	..	5.06	2.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	119.1	81.2	49	..	1.17	—0.11
Karachi	88.9	80.3	80	..	2.43	0.34
Ajmer	111.1	89.0	27	..	3.70	2.17
Jaipore	112.0	79.0	26	..	3.68	2.05
Kotah	114.8	86.2	12	..	5.93	4.64
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	104.2	73.4	74	..	1.43	0 85
Dwarka	87.3	79.2	84	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval	84.0	76.3	80	..	1.25	0.76
Rajkot	110.6	72.9	62	..	0.46	—0.09
Bhavnagar Para	109.8	77.2	74	..	0.21	—0.48
Surat	97.3	80.3	74	..	0.83	0.44
Ahmedabad	113.5	77.6	52	..	0.33	—0.10
Deesa	113.6	75.8	61	..	0.96	0.42
Neemuch	109.9	80.1	25	..	4.69	3.77
Indore	110.6	84.1	37	..	2.89	1.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	109.9	82.8	40	..	3.93	1.07
Saugor	111.8	81.6	35	..	3.70	1.08
Hoshangabad	113.3	86.6	17	..	5.11	3.20
Khandwa	114.6	85.9	37	..	3.15	1.85
Akola	114.2	81.8	26	..	5.59	3.38
Amraoti	115.0	82.3	30	..	4.79	2.48
Nagpur	111.6	78.5	46	0.06	6.11	3.00
Chanda	111.5	79.0	50	..	6.14	2.67
Raipur	110.1	76.8	78	0.46	3.88	0.99
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.7	81.2	78	..	1.23	0.58
Ratnagiri	90.1	82.1	68	..	0.83	—0.01
Mormugao	91.5	82.5	69	..	2.03	—0.07
Karwar	89.6	82.5	66	..	6.61	4.11
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	113.4	81.1	30	..	4.95	2.91
Ahmednagar	108.3	75.0	40	..	3.63	1.84
Poona	102.2	74.4	35	..	3.39	1.62
Sholapur	108.3	79.6	50	..	7.13	4.87
Bijapur	105.5	76.2	57	..	6.75	4.38
Belgaum	94.3	70.5	90	..	6.07	1.94
Ahmedabad	109.3	80.9	38	..	5.24	3.48
Nizamabad (Indur).	100.9	80.7	44	..	4.88	2.02
Hyderabad	103.6	74.1	79	0.15	5.15	1 88
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.6	80.3	66	..	4.12	—0.96
Calicut	90.9	79.1	74	..	16.83	5.42
Cochin	92.7	78.2	84	0.33	28.37	11.06
Colombo	89.2	75.3	95	0.16	35.25	—3.75
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.6	78.6	65	..	7.99	0.40
Bellary	106.1	77.0	66	0.68	6.61	3.12
Cuddapah	107.3	86.4	47	..	9.39	3.97
Madras	94.2	81.4	77	..	25.47	4.39
Bangalore	94.0	69.0	84	0.22	5.92	—0.05
Coimbatore	97.6	75.1	62	..	8.46	0.69
Trichinopoly	103.1	80.9	61	..	6.34	—3.29
Negapatam	94.1	82.9	79	..	22.22	—0.07

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th May 1915, was 29.953 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth. on Still. ft.	in	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth. on Still. ft.	in
	May					May				
TU.	4	m 2	13	26	4	4	m 8	13	15	0
		3	16a	28	3		9	30a	19	6
W.	5	m 3	11	25	3	5	m 9	8	16	11
		4	17a	27	3		10	53a	19	10
TH.	6	m 4	22	24	5	6	m 10	16	18	5
		5	27a	26	6					
FR.	7	m 5	49	24	0	7	m 0	17	19	6
		6	40a	26	0		11	51a	19	5
SAT.	8	m 7	25	24	4	8	m 1	24	18	11
		7	46a	25	10		1	18a	19	6
SUN.	9	m 8	40	25	1	9	m 2	15	18	8
		8	49a	25	9		2	22a	19	10
MO.	10	m 9	28	25	11	10	m 2	55	17	7
		9	51a	25	10		3	13a	19	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise	Sunset.	
" 4 (Tuesday)	6h. 10m.	7h.	2m*
" 5 (Wednesday)	6h.	7h.	2m
" 6 (Thursday)	6h. 9m.	7h.	2m
" 7 (Friday)	6h. 8m.	7h.	3m
" 8 (Saturday)	6h. 8m.	7h.	3m
" 9 (Sunday)	6h. 7m.	7h.	3m
" 10 (Monday)	6h. 7m.	7h.	4m*

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h. 52.6m a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m. First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m. Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

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The German Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
Cavalry By Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1 8	
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imperial Germany	1 8	
The Great War Book, Facts you Should Know about the War	1 2	0 12

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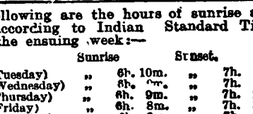

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Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.

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FREE ON APPLICATION.

COMMERCIAL.

THE SLUMP IN COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 4.

It is not a difficult matter to get up a scare amongst the speculative spirits in our local cotton market. It appears that the reported Government resolution restricting the export of cotton to Russia, France, Spain and Portugal has knocked the stuffing out of the market to such an extent, that prices have receded about Rs. 10 per candy all round within the last day or two. If the truth were known this prohibition can have very little bearing on our Bombay market, and the decline is merely due to a reactionary weakness on the big Home exchanges. These fluctuations must of necessity be expected during such unsettled times, and must be extremely embarrassing to *bona fide* traders generally. The question of taking the gravest precautions to prevent cotton getting into the enemy countries is of course known to be seriously exercising the Allies at the present moment, as it has apparently leaked out at this belated hour, that large supplies of the staple were finding their way into Germany direct and through neutral ports. In fact it has been estimated that Germany has, within the last month or two, been able to collect a reserve stock of about 1,000,000 bales, and has imported during the war about 50 per cent. more cotton than in normal times. In spite of the blockade it has been found possible to run cargo after cargo through, and which could not very well be prevented hitherto, for fear of making enemies of neutral countries. The British Government may now have more drastic methods in view to put an end to the traffic, and this may have a tendency to depress the Home markets temporarily, until more is known as to how far reaching the effects of the procedure to be adopted, may be regarding neutral interests. At any rate the worst that can happen will be, that Great Britain will have to purchase the cotton herself rather than it should reach the enemy. And with the daily war bill at present standing at millions sterling, the extra expenditure involved, comparatively, will not amount to a great deal.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, May 3rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		800
" " Sales of East Indian	..	50
" " Imports	..	21,000
Mid. Americans	..	5.59d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	8.00d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. July	..	9.78
Oct.	..	10.05
New York Official noon call July	..	9.78
Oct.	..	10.07
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. July	..	9.60
Oct.	..	9.89

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, May 3rd.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	21,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.54	5. 50
June-July.	5.62	5.58
July-Aug.	5.69	5.64
Oct.-Nov.	5.87	5.83
Jan.-Feb.	5.94	5.89
March-April.	6.00	5.96

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 3rd.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.54	5.49
June-July	5.62	5.56
July-Aug.	5.69	5.62
Oct.-Nov.	5.87	5.79
Jan.-Feb.	5.94	5.86
Mar.-April	6.00	5.92
May-June	....	5.98

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 3rd.

Good Bengal M.G.	4.15
F.G. " "	4.30
Fine " "	4.45
Good Ocmra "	4.55
F.G. " "	4.70
Fine " "	4.85
Good M.G. Ocmra	4.55
Fine M.G. "	4.85
Good Broach	5.05
F.G. "	5.20
Fine "	5.35

MONEY MARKET.

London May 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	23 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Not demanded.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 7/8%
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	3 3/4%
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8%
" " " " 6 " ..	4⅛%
Interest day to day loans	1½%
" 7 day market loans	2 %

Bills on Madras Rs. 2,58,000 @ 1/4

£1,000,000 has been released.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

London, May 3rd

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June.	65½
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June	64¾
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June	64
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	2,440,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—April-May	63¾
Barletta Russo—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship. April-May.	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 3 % April-May Buyers.	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. April-May	51½
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. April May Sellers.	57/9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata). June-July Paid	53/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Nominal	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£76½
Copper Braziers	£93
Yellow Metal	10½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	15½
Hard Spelter	40
English Best Selected Copper	89¼

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominally	30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber	2/3½

London, May, 3rd

The Bombay Mails were delivered here today.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 4.

The market this morning opened weak in sympathy with Home advices, and with buyers withdrawing their purchasing orders, very little business is reported.

At Colaba the market was weaker and prices declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

Ready cotton was in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach, May, 209.

Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola, May, 178.

Fine M. G. Bengal, May, 150.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, January, 172/8.

Good M. G. Broach, April, 242.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	246 Apr. 25 '16
M. G.	..	214	..	.. May 1916
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	178	.. Jan. 25 '16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry terms)	..	..	..	.. ..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	.. ..
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	.. May 1916
M. G. Malwa	..	..	..	.. ..
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	.. ..
H. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	.. ..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	.. ..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat .	..	193	..	.. May 1915.
M. G. Nagpore	..	195	..	.. Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	..	192	..	.. Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	180	..	.. Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee description	..	186	..	.. Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm.. Fair stande	..	184	..	.. Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	..	212 Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	197 Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	192 May 25 '15
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	217 Do.
M. G. Compta.	..	..	..	216 Do.
M. G. Rewals	..	154/5	..	.. Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm:.	..	188	..	.. July. 1915
M. G Akola, Khgm:.	..	212/3	..	.. Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 3rd May, 1915:—

Cotton	19,007 Bales.
Wheat	28,588 cwts.
Linseed	9,922 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,459 "
Ginjellyseed	21 "
Poppyseed	1,677 "
Groundnuts	498 "
Castorseed	3,172 "
Rice	107,995 "
Myrabollams	2,204 "
Cottonseed	5,877 "
Mowraseed	379 "
Gram	12,904 "
Joowar	5,700 "
Maize	49 "
Barley	1,763 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 31-32d.
	May.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months, Sight Ready	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward	1s. 4 3-16d.
	July.
Do. 4 Months ready	1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	173½ nominal
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	133½.
Do. Shanghai	170½.
60 d-s. Yokohama	149.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-9-0
Australian do	24-5-0
Bombay do	24-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-0-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 4.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day and a smart drop was recorded in almost all shares during the course of the day, the closing tendency was indicative of a further decline. Tata Iron and Steel shares also stood slightly easy.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids opened at Rs. 547½ but closed at Rs. 538¾ x.d.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 432½ at the opening but closed at Rs. 420.

Standards closed at Rs. 977½ x.d. Madhavji at Rs. 1,135 x. d. Finlays at Rs. 275, Simplex at Rs. 267½, Currimbhai at Rs. 182½.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1,922½ and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,525.

Indore Malwas dropped to Rs. 190 and Edward Sassoon to Rs. 170.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 219.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 922½.

Tata Hydro Electric *Preference* shares changed hands at Rs. 1 19⅞.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 572½, Central Provinces at Rs. 116¾ and Gujrat Ry. shares at Rs. 198.

Bank of Bombay shares stood firm at Rs. 1,616.

Tata Iron and Steel shares kept stationary at Rs. 191½, deferred declined to Rs. 198½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood steady at Rs. 73½.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The Share Market was not remarkable for any feature of outstanding interest. A fair business was reported in jute mill shares with prices on the whole well maintained. Coal shares attracted a little more attention but did not exhibit any special strength. The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bengal 775/776; Bokaro and Ramghur 12/14, 13, 13/4; Bhaskajuri 15/4; Ghusick and Muslia 11/2; Kuardi 12/8. 12/12; North-West Coal 34/4; Minto 30/4; Raneegunge 22/10; South Govindpore 7/12, 7/14; Sudamdih (pref.) 11/12; Teetulmuri 9/14, 10, 10/2.

Jute.—Auckland (ord.) 104, 105, 106; Barnagore (ord.) 77, 78; Dalhousie (ord.) 130, 131, 132; Empire (ord.) 12/4, 12/6; Fort Gloster (ord.) 192, 193; Fort Williams 60, 61; Hooghly (prefs.) 11/8; Kamarhatty (ord.) 149, 149½, 150; Kauknarrah 6 per cent. (prefs.) 107; Kelvin (ord.) 146, 147; Kinnison (ord.) 316; Lawrence (ord.) 139; Naihati (ord.) 135; Reliance (ord.) 121½, 122, 123.

Tea.—Amluckie 63, 64; Bishnauth 283; East India 100.

Miscellaneous.—Allahabad Bank (ord.) 295; Alliance Bank 280; Anglo-Oriental Steam 5/8; Carew and Co. 78, 78½, 79. 80.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. quoted 93/6.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their weekly circular, dated 8th April, write:—

GOLD.

Withdrawals are on a much smaller scale than of late, and an increase is reported for the first time in four weeks.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—

1st April, £684,000 in bar gold.

6th April, £100,000 in sovereigns released.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

1st April, £119,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.

7th April, £40,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.

7th April, £5,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Egypt.

During the week the increase amounts to £626,000.

The Fiancial Statement made by Sir William Meyer in regard to the Indian Budget is of more than passing interest.

Although India, owing to her connection with this country, has participated for seven months in the greatest war ever known, she has suffered infinitely less than neutrals which adjoin the area of hostilities in Europe, and is actually better off than if she had had to face an indifferent monsoon.

There was some natural disturbance of trade immediately after the outbreak of war, but a steady recovery ensued, and now the volume of trade is greater than it has ever been, with the exception of that during the last two years, which was extremely favourable.

Thus, the Indian Government has been able to make financial provision for another year, without imposing an anna of extra taxation, although it is assumed that the war may not cease before the 31st March, 1916.

This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the loss of the Opium trade with China has had to be made good, as well as the lessened returns consequent upon reductions in the Salt and Income Taxes. Moreover, many burdens upon the landed classes have been removed, and a much larger expenditure has been made upon social developments.

It is most gratifying that the fine outburst of sympathy from the Indian Empire in the hour of Great Britain's stern trial should be coupled with an ability to shoulder with ease responsibilities incurred willingly in connection with the War.

SILVER.

The undertone has continued good, and prices have been well maintained.

Although business activities were lessened, as usual about Easter time, the curtailment of the working days of the week to three naturally increased the amount of silver placed on the market each day, and made the daily offerings fairly substantial.

It is therefore a sign of a healthy market that these supplies have been absorbed without difficulty.

On the 6th instant the price advanced to 23 11/16d., and again on the 7th instant to 23 3/4d. To-day demand was less in evidence, and the quotation fell back to 23 5/8d.

Orders have been received from the Indian Bazaars, but the feature of the week has been the enquiry on Continental account.

An Indian Currency Return for 31st March last gave details in lacs of Rupees, as follow:—

Notes in Circulation 61, 63.

Reserve in Silver Coin 32, 34.

Gold Coin and Bullion 7, 64.

Gold in England 7, 65.

The stock in Bombay consists of 7,500 bars, compared with 7,800 last week.

A shipment of 125,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

April 6, 23 11/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 7, 23 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 8, 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average of the above, 23.687 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

LET THE HOHENZOLLERNS PAY!

"With regard to such inevitable money indemnities as must be part of the conditions of peace—mainly the compensation due to Belgium—I would venture," says Sir H. H. Johnston in the "Nineteenth Century," "to suggest that since Germany has in the main been led into this war by the Hohenzollern dynasty (backed by one or two other princely houses) the private property and domains of these ruling families should be seized by the German State and applied to the settlement of the indemnity, which they would just about suffice to meet.

"When Germany awakens from her dream from the hypnotic trance into which she has been thrown, and sees things in their proper light, it is on the Hohenzollerns that her hate should justly turn, and not on England."

BARSI CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARSI, May 2.

The Barsi Urban Credit Co-operative Society and Union held their annual meeting to-day in the hall of the English school under the presidency of Mr. G. P. Sulakhe LL.B. The Report, which was read by Mr. V. D. Dharmadhikari the Secretary showed that the Society which has been in existence for the last nine years has been progressing satisfactorily. The Report may be summerised thus:—

The share capital at the commencement of the year was Rs. 10,449 which leapt up to Rs. 14,709 during the year. The reserve fund which stood at Rs. 1,703-7-2 rose to Rs. 2,436-6-6, Rs. 732-15-4 being added during the year under report. The building fund which opened with Rs. 423-11 last year is expected to be augmented by Rs. 600 this year i. e. it would come to about Rs. 1,028. The current and fixed deposits with the Society amount to Rs. 49,072 and the Government loan to be returned to Rs. 768-1-2. The total number of shareholders is 559 Loans to the amount of Rs. 12,509 were advanced to societies while those of Rs. 53,370 were given to individual members. The outstanding debts at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 38,201-3-0 and those advanced during the year under report amounted to Rs. 65,87h. Thus the dealing of the Society amounted to Rs. 105,771-3-0 in all. The amount of debts realized during the year came to Rs. 40,487-3-0. The interest realized during the year amounted to Rs 5,707-8-8. Out of this the Secretary's pay and contingences claimed Rs. 675-7-1. Rs. 2,206-10-10 will have to be paid an interest on current and fixed deposits and Rs. 30-11-6 as interest to Government. The net profits amounted to Rs. 2,931-13-3.

The Government Auditor's remarks show that the Society has been working very satisfactorily. The Report having been read Mr. Vaidya pleader proposed that it be adopted and was carried unanimously. Mr. C. G. Gurjar then proposed that Mr. G. P. Sulakhe be appointed President for the ensuing year and that the Managing Committee should consist of 7 members including Mr. R. M. Sane as Chairman. This proposal was also carried.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

EASTERN MARITIME LTD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir:—I was rather astonished to read the criticisms made on the Eastern Maritime Limited in your issue of to-day.

Your first statement "never having heard of the concern" is surely a surprising one. I remember that the notice convening the last Ordinary General Meeting of the Company was duly advertised through the medium of your paper. Also that some time in the middle of last year (1914) the whole Prospectus was also advertised by the late Agents in your paper, the "Bombay Chronicle." Under the circumstances, I am at a loss to understand how this statement was made by you publicly through your paper.

In the same manner I think the conclusive remarks made by your goodself might be one-sided and hope that the same will be made clear by the Directorate of the Company who better know all the facts in details.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, 4th May.

SHAREHOLDER.

QUICKER TELEGRAMS.

DEVICE WHICH PRINTS AND LESSENS LABOUR.

A wonderful new instrument which increases speed and lessens labour in the dispatch and reception of telegraphic messages is on trial by the British Post Office authorities, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Based on the multiplex system, the apparatus has been installed at the Central Telegraph Office (London) and at the Telegraph Office, Manchester. It is worked by a keyboard operated in like manner to a typewriter. The telegram at the distant end of the wire is received in typewritten characters direct on to a delivery form ready for dispatch.

No fewer than four telegrams can be forwarded, and four received simultaneously over the one wire. Each arm of the instrument works at the rate of 40 words per minute (the average Morse speed being about 25 words per minute).

There is, of course, much less strain in the use of an instrument of this character than in the ordinary Morse transmitter, and there is also the elimination of the possibility of telegraphist's cramp.

A message is first prepared on paper tape by an operator working a perforating keyboard. The tape, which is fed into a transmitter and distributed over the wire, sets in action a type-wheel at the other end, where the message is printed in column form, in typewritten characters, ready for delivery by messenger.

Good operators find little difficulty in keeping the transmitter fully fed; but in case the machine should outrun the operater, an ingenious electrically controlled automatic brake comes into play.

The system has already been installed on the Boston—New York circuit—which carries the heaviest message traffic in the world—and has proved highly satisfactory, leading to greater speed and accuracy.

SHA HERGOVINDDAS ANANDJI DESAI CHARITIES TRUST.

The report of the management of this Trust for 1914 shows the balance on the 1st January 1914, at Rs. 77,026-13-7. Adding to this the income from rents of all the Trust properties and the interest on the Government securities amounting to Rs. 42,389-1-1, the total income during the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,415-14-8. On the expense side we find the amount spent during the year is represented by the following figures:—Office staff salaries, Rs. 2,372; general charges, Rs. 713-1-3; boarding house, Rs. 10,994-15; repairs of the buildings, premiums of insurance, and municipal taxes, Rs. 9,617-8-8; annuity of Shri Gokul Nathji Temple at Mangrole, Rs. 101; Monthly payments to Widows and Orphans, Rs. 2,899-10; Sadavarat Rs. 5,905-14-3; Total Expenditure, Rs 32,694-1-2.

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. 20

INDIANS' LETTERS.

QUAINT ADDRESSES FROM THE FIGHTING LINE.

In the current number of "Blackwood's Magazine," there is, under the title, "From an Indian Post Office in France," an amusing but sympathetic account of the difficulties Indian soldiers, now serving the Empire on the Continent, have in addressing letters to their relatives at home. The same difficulty, writes the "Daily Chronicle," applies to the folk in India, but, as the writer of the article says, it is all very well to laugh at their quaint efforts.

"Which of us," he says, "could shape better, or as well, if we had to address our letters in a foreign language with a strange character? Pluck and bad spelling have often gone together, and a stout heart is a better possession than unlimited erudition. So let us laugh very kindly at the literary vagaries of these honest fellows to whom the whole Empire owes so deep a debt of gratitude."

Some very queerly addressed letters arrive from India to be dealt with at this post office in France. This is what some of these would look like if the address were in English:—

This envelope to the Country of France to the European War. May it reach to Division No. — Brigade No. — Regiment No. — Troop No. — to the hand of my beloved son ——— Sowar. Highly important and an answer is desired at once.

Written by ——— from village —— Post Office ——Tahsil ——District —— on the 5th January, 1915, at 3-30 p.m.

Among letters addressed to the force it is not unusual to find some consigned "to the land of Europe, to the country of King France." But it is when the writer, whether in India or France, gives way to a natural impulse and attempts to address his letter in English that the most bizarre effects are produced.

Letters from France to England and from England to France show certain general characteristics in their addresses, and some brilliant phonetic spelling. The first thing noticeable is the prevalent confusion between Brighton and Barton (in both of which places hospitals for Indians have been opened). But this is of less consequence, because London looms so large that it not infrequently absorbs them both. Thus, if the sorter be intelligent, a letter addressed to

"A. B.,

Your Please,

Burton, London,

Wiliyat."

will find its way to York-place, Brighton.

The last specimen address quoted is not explained, and the writer leaves its solution to the ingenuity of the readers. It runs:—

"Fatherly Khan,

No. — Mules Course,

—— Division,

With 58 Rifles,

IFF in France."

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 35,72,192-3-11; Subscription from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 5,728-7-2; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 2,751-0-9; Further subscriptions from the people of Junagadh, Rs. 2,748-6; 11th Instalment from Dharwar District, Rs. 2,170; Parsee Amateurs, Grant Medical College, Rs. 1,125; Subscriptions from Sankheda Mewas, Rewakantha Agency, Rs. 682-1; 10th instalment from Karwar District, Rs. 570-7-9; Seth Motilal Hirabai, Ahmedabad, Rs. 501; Some people of Porebunder state, Rs. 348-4; Bantwa Talukdar Sherbuland Khanji, Rs. 300; Subscriptions from Thana Deoli Taluka, Rs. 300; Dadabhoy N. Dubash Esq., Bombay Agent of Harmstan's Circus, Rs. 229; Seth Ghirdharlal Jethabhai, Ahmedabad Rs. 151; Pari Harilal Goculdas, Ahmedabad, Rs. 151; Talukdars of Tagdi Taluka, Rs. 150; A. K. Kirke Smith Esq., Rs. 150; March Bridge Winners, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Rs. 128; Lodge Holmsdale in the East, Rs. 100; Subscriptions through Lodhika Thandar, Rs. 93; Nasik District Police, Rs. 91-9-9; 34th Instalment from Kolaba District, Rs. 62-4; 33rd Instalment from Kolaba District, Rs. 59-12; Subscriptions from Wadhwan Thandar, Rs. 26; Subedar Sulemankhan Pirkhan, Rs. 25; Secretary Aden Port Trust, Rs. 18-12; Bhagwantrao S. Sao Esq., Rs. 15; Sums of and under Rs. 10, Rs. 44; Total Rs. 35,90,911-4-6; Deduct amounts transferred to H. E. The Viceroy's Fund, Rs. 2,193-1-4; Total Rs. 35,88,718-3-2.

BELGIUM RED CROSS AND RELIEF FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 1,64,856-4-2; The Madras Mail, Madras, Rs. 7,500; A. E. Geffries Esq., Ex: Engineer, Canal, Muzaffargarh, Rs. 20; J. Rittman Esq., Rs. 12; J. P. Bremner Esq., Jubbalpore Rs. 10; The Officer Commanding No. 72 (Heavy) Battery, R.G.A., Quetta, Rs. 140; Nityanand Sharman Esq., Sub Asstt: Surgeon, Pisangan Dispensary (thro: the Civil Surgeon Ajmer per the Extra Asstt: Commissioner and Secy., Ajmer Local-Working Committee of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Ajmer), Rs. 30; Per Lt.-Col. F. Lloyd, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding Assam Valley Light Horse:—E. D. Mackay Esq., Rs. 100; N. C. Maynard Esq., Rs. 50; and Misses Hosack Bindukuri P. C., Assam, Rs. 150; The Punjab Women of Sargodha District, per S. W. McArthur Esq., Sargodha, Punjab, Rs. 18; The Chief Preparatory School, Queen Mary College, Lahore, Rs. 31-9, "Y. M. H." Rs. 30; Venerable Dr. Chapman, Naini Tal, Rs. 17-8; H. C. A. Menesal Esq., Bhusawal (proceeds of a Concert and Dance held on the 26th April 15, at Bhusawal), Rs. 148; A. L. Emanuel Esq., I.C.S., Alibag, Rs. 50 and G. Wiles Esq., Belgaum, Rs. 100; Total Rs. 173,283-5-2.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIONS' COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.743	inches.
Temperature of Air	85.6	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.4	"
Dew Point	77.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.766	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	90.7	"
Minimum do. do.	80.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	NW,S,SSW,WSW,W,WN	
Movement of Wind	1⁰⁰	Miles

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 4th.

Sirra	Reid	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

May 4th.

Elgin	Potts	Rangoon
Firenzie	Merlo	Genoa
Ormara	McLean	Moulmein
Umzumbi	Robertson	Marseilles
Kinkasan Maru	Koizumi	Kobe
Aviemoor	Williams	Rangoon

The following vessels entered Docks for loading yesterday:—

Steamers Jerseymoor	for	Port Said
" Jurieh-zahr	for	Muscat.
" Akwi (to arrive)	for	P. Gulf.
" Iyo Maru	for	Kobe etc.

The following vessels have received Port clearances yesterday:—

Steamers Heiyo Maru	for	Osaka.
" Kirin Maru	for	Kobe.
" Elgin	for	Rangoon.

S. S. City of Cairo:—The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Cairo, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Singu:—The s.s. Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. S. Reid, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, having left that port on the 24th April with a cargo of oil on board.

S. S. Firenzi:—The Italian mail steamer Firenzi, 2,322 tons, Captain G. Merlo, sailed yesterday for Genoa via Aden and Port Said, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Elgin—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Elgin, 2,442 tons, Captain J. G. Potts, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in water ballast.

S. S. Ormara—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Ormara, 2,978 tons, Captain J. McLean, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in water ballast.

S. S. Kasenga—The s. s. Kasenga, 2,922 tons, Captain H. C. Elford, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Heiyo Maru—The s. s. Heiyo Maru, 2,356 tons, Captain Nakamura, will sail to-day for Osaka via Singapore, etc., with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Kirin Maru—The Japan Line steamer Kirin Maru, 2,356 tons, Captain T. Sasaki, will sail to-day for Kobe via Singapore, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, May 4th, 1915.

A. Lord Tredegear	Griffiths	T. Morrison & Co
B. Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co
C City of Poona	McNeil	K. Nixon & Co
Dai Ichi Taisho Maru	Gawa	N. Y. Kaisha
F. Fluent	Hutchinson	D. Nanjee & Co
H. Heiyo Maru	Nakumra	R. Bommanji

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl, Sabarmati, Ponini — K. N. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
4 Capri	Alberto	Baldevind & Co
5 Bandria		T. M. & Co
8 Cannizaro	Smith	M. M. & Co
10 Iyo Maru	Komato	N. Y. Kaisha
15 Vita	Cammack	M. M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Guttenfels	Curtis	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Jersimoor	Barton	Ralli Bros.
4 Dandolo	Giacopello	Venice S N Co
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Leyrell	A. Yule & Co
Arratoon	Apear-Walters	T. M. & Co
Buyo Maru	Kamataka	Shaw Wallace & Co
Clan Farquhar	Kerr	T. M. & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Helias	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Kasenga	Exford	W. & A. G. & Co
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani.
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Schwedagon	Creagh	Indo. B. P. & Co
Singa	Reid	Shaw Wallace & Co

EXPORTS.

May, 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Poona (s) 200 bales cotton. Diwadkar & Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, Lyon Lord & Co.; 1,957 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 25 bales wool, K. Mooljl; 64 bales wool, H. S. Janmahmed; 41 bales wool, M. Rawjidas; 150 bales wool, M. Balia; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Poona (s) 500 cwts. gram, John Facheri; 3,964 cwts. lentils, John Facheri; 3,000 cwts. castorseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Fluent (s) 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone & Co.; 4,500 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

Jeddah (s) 6,000 cwts. castorseed K. Deochand & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Poona (s) 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 25 bales cotton, Diwadkar & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledoni (s) 500 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 100 cwts. turmeric, R. Jiwanlas & Co.; 477 cwts. turmeric, M. Jaferbhoy; 61 cwts. turmeric bulb, M. Jaferbhoy; 73 cwts. sandalwood roote, Sorabji Nawroji & Co.; 325 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mahomed; 10 bales woollen cutting, Jeena & Co.; 135 cks. salted goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR HULL.

Canuizaro (s) 2,202 cwts. myrabolams, F. F. Campbell & Co.

Port Said for orders.

Jerseymoen (s) 100,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Taisho Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 55 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Heiyo Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Taisho Maru (s) 57 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 2 cwts. genda horns. M. H. E. Eltere.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Elgin from Moulmein and Rangoon, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—84,829 bags rice, 101 bags beans, 50 bags millet.

S. S. Dwarka from Busrah, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—243 baskets wet dates; 10 bags dry dates, 21 bundles dry fish, 258 large bags, 777 small bags sardine, 115 bags garlic, 50 boxes, 3 bundles specie, 36 bundles hides.

S. S. Budrie from Aden, Agents. T. Morrison & Co.:—7 packages, 10 bundles fish fins, 2 cases fruits in syrup, 1 case provisions, 1 case cream, 24 cases paint, 3 drums oil, 2 drums boiled oil, 2 drums raw oil, 3 cases champagne, 203 packages, 170 bundles alkali, 22 bags, 50 jottas gum maithu, 11 bundles hides, 15 bundles skins, 2 drums turpentine, 1 ccase tobacco, 2 cases cigarettes, 302 bales cotton piece goods.

S. S. City of Poona, from Liverpool, Agents, K. Nixon & Co.:—1 keg bichromate of potash; 23 casks chloride of zinc, 171 drums magnisium of chloride, 50 d/bags, 672 kegs soda bicarb, 395 bags soda ash, 45 casks sulphate of alumis, 10 drums caustic soda, 15 d/bags glaubers salt, 100 barrels copperas green, 1 cask a

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

High Court, Insolvency Court 11-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlement, China, Japan and Australia, close at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties: 6-30 p.m. at the Gaiety. 10 p.m., at the Edwards Theatre, special gala benefit performance in aid of the Naval Branch of Women's Branch of War Fund..

THURSDAY, MAY 6

Bombay Municipal Corporation's Monthly Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

English Mail due at 6 a.m.

Bombay University, Election of a representative to the Legislative Council.

SATURDAY, MAY 8.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce balloting for a representative to the Legislative Council and a Trustee of the Port of Bombay.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Annual Meeting, 4-30 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 5 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

WEBB—On 1st May to Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Webb, Pali Hill a son.

GIBBS—On the 18th April, at Springfield, Panchgani the wife H. H. Gibbs, of Oak Grove, Mussoorie, of a daughter.

REID—On the 27th instant in London, the wife of R. N. Reid, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TAYLOR—BELL—At St. John's Church, Peshawar, on the 22nd April, Major Ernest Charles Taylor, Indian Medical Service, third son for Frank Taylor, Esq., of Grange-over-Sands, to Eleanor Mary, third daughter of the Rev. J. W. Bell, of Pyrton Hill, Oxfordshire.

UPSHON—CROWE—On Wednesday, April 28th, at Chakardharpore, by the Rev. G. W. Dickson, Clarence Henry Upshon of the Tata Iron and Steel Copany, Ld., Sakchi, to Ethel Rebecca Crowe, daughter of Mr. J. A. Crowe, the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., Sakchi. (Madras papers please copy.)

WEBB—LACEY—At All Saints' Church, Kirkee, on April 22nd by the Rev. P. Craydon Tibbs Alred Brook, elddest son of Major W. A. Webb, late of the East Lancashire Regt., and of, Mrs. Webb, of Dorchester, to Gladys youngest daughter of Captain J. Lacey, late of the Indian Ordnance Dept. (English papers please copy).

BLAMEY—DUNNING—On the 24th April, at St. Peter's Church, Ranikhet, by Rev. F. W. Martin, Chaplain of Ranikhet, Capt. Cubitt Blamey, 1/4th D. C. L. I., eldest son of John H. Blamey, Esq., of Pencubitt, Liskeard, Cornwall, to Christine Mary, only daughter of Charles Herbert and Grace Mary Dunning, of Ranikhet U. P.

TYRER— GRAHAME—On the 20th April, by the Rev. J. D. Hallowes, M.A., Thelma Lilian Grahame, of Langside, Glasgow, to Reginald Tyrer Major, 24th Punjabis, Indian Army, (late Duke of Cambridge's Own. The Middlesex Regiment).

DEATHS.

NOLAN—On the 16th April at Prome, Burma, Catherine Harriett the loved wife of Major A. H. Nolan, Civil Surgeon.

LAWSON—At Cawnpore, on Wednesday, 21st instant, at her daughter's residence (Mrs. Alfred Hannah), Catherine Lawson, aged 72 years, widow of the late Thomas Lawson, Mutiny Veteran, P.W.D., Punjab, India. Deeply mourned by her sisters, children, and grand-children. Inserted by her daughter Mrs. Neapoli. (Up-country and Scotch papers please copy.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

May 5.

151. Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during May 1915. This cancels all previous orders. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.

3 Days 5th to 7th, "A" Coy. 3 N. C. Os. and 9 men per day.
3 Days 8th to 10th "E" Coy. 3 N. C. Os. and 9 men per day.
6 Days 11th to 16th "F" Coy. 3 N. C. Os. and 9 men per day.
7 Days 17th to 22nd "G" Coy. 3 N. C. Os. and 9 men per day.
4 Days 23rd to 26th "B" Coy. 3 N. C. Os. and 9 men per day.
5 Days 27th to 31st "C" Coy. 3 N. C. Os. and 9 men per day.

155. Transfer.—No. 7552 Vol. M. Oguedes, is transferred from "D" to "H" Company from this date.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m

March—"At the King's Court" .....Sousa.
Overture—"Cagliostro" .....A Adam.
Valse—"Luna" .....Lincke.
Selection—"The Yeomen of the Guard" .....Sullivan.
(a) Gavotle from—"Mignon" .....Thomas.
(b) Eerenade—"O sole Mio" .....Di Capua.
Selection—"Three Little Maids" .....Rubens.
Two Step—"Puppehen" .....Gilbert.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Anchor Line s.s. Circassia is due to aarrive here this afternoon with the following passengers:—Rev. J. C. Knight Anstey, Mrs. Anstey, Mrs. J. E. Hume, Mrs. R. A. Sarge, Mrs. G. S. Stevenson and infant.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a cotton cleaning factory, opposite the Bombay Cotton Mill at Kalachowkie. Several fire engines quickly turned up and the outbreak was confined to the cleaning room and the fire was put out in about half an hour. The cause of the fire is believed to be friction caused by some hard substance getting into the machinery. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 1,000 which is not covered by insurance.

LECTURE ON "FIRDUSI AND SHAH NAMAH."

Aga Saheb Haji Mahomed Abul Quassim Irani, Professor of Persian, Aligarh College, will deliver, under the auspices of the Jashan Committee, a public lecture in Hindustani at the Hall of the "Good Life League" No. 4, Cama Street, Hornby Road, Fort, this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), on "Firdusi and Shah Namah." Mr J. J. Vimadalal will preside.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Six attacks and six deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay on Monday, out of a total mortality of 83 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1914 was 141 and in 1913 it was 116. Two of the plague attacks were reported from Tardeo, and on each from Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Market 1. There were three attacks and two deaths from small-pox but there were no cholera cases. The total number of rats caught was 1,857, out of which 65 were found to be plague infected. A Ward contributed 3 of these, B Ward 26, C Ward 20, D Ward 5, E Ward 11, and F and G Wards nil.

SOCIAL SERVIVE LEAGUE.

The First Aid Class conducted by Dr. Shamrao N. Navalkar under the auspices of the Social Service League was examined on the 24th April by Dr. S. C. Jog and the following ladies have been declared to have passed the examination.—(1) Manakbai Bramhandkar. (2) Hirabai Bramhandkar (3) Lanubai Vijayakar. (4) Radhabai Shingne, (5) Gunavatibai Shingne. (6) Pirozbaf Agaskar. (7) Gulabbai Jayakar. (8) Pirozbai Mankar. (9) Muktabai Vasudeo. (10) Kamal Roopji. (11) Malatibai Bhandare. (12) Manakbai Ajinkya. (13) Manjulabai Dhumatkar. (14) Hirabai Velkar. (15) Tarabai Rane. (16) Anusuyabai Wagle. (17) Sonabai Kothare. (18) Gharubai Rao. (19) Sumitrabai Talim. (20) Rojeebai Sanzgiri. (21) Gangubai Kandade. (22) Hirabai Dhurandhar. (23) Lilabai Pitale. (24) Bhanumatibai Hate. (25) Yamunabai Navalwar. (26) Chandubai Mulherkar.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Shunker Tukaram was charged with housebreaking and theft of ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 200, belonging to Dhondu Baloo, residing in a room at Carnac Road.

Last week the accused entered the complainant's room by climbing over a partition and carried away the ornaments and cash. He was subsequently arrested and all the property was recovered from him. He pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SO-CALLED SEVENTEENTH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We think it right publicly to point out that what is advertised as the 17th Bombay Provincial Conference to be held on the 8th and 9th instant at Poona is not such in reality under the constitution of the Indian National Congress Organisation. Under that constitution it is the province of the Provincial Congress Committee to organise periodically a Provincial Conference at such time and place and in such manner as it may deem proper. It is requisite, therefore, that an application in the first instance should be made to the Provincial Congress Committee. None such has been made by the organisers of the aforesaid Poona gathering.

We understand that it is attempted to be said that no permission was asked for, as it would surely have been refused as was the case last year. This involves a complete misrepresentation of what took place in regard to what was called the Satara Conference. A letter was addressed by the promoters of that Conference to the Bombay Presidency Association asking for their co-operation. In reply the Association distinctly pointed out that it was to the Provincial Congress Committee that the promoters of the Conference should in the first instance apply, under the Constitution of the Congress Organisation, and their attention was specifically invited to the provisions of the Constitution in that behalf. No application was, however, made to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and no permission could have been, therefore, refused.

We may add that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has received a regular application as required by the Constitution from the Poona District Congress Committee for a properly constituted Provincial Conference to be held in the early part of July next, to consider which a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee has been convened on Thursday next, the 6th instant. —Yours, etc.

GOKULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH,
NARAYAN MADHAV SAMARTH,
MATHURDAS RAMCHAND JAVAHRI,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.
Bombay, 4th May.

THE KACHIN TROUBLE.

DISTRICT BUNGALOW BURNT DOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 4.

Another report of the burning of the district bungalow at Namti by the Kachin cattle raiders, has been received here. The Kachins stole five buffaloes and two men were arrested in that connection. Their associates attempted to avenge the arrest by making a raid on Namti village. The district bungalow was burnt down and two of the villagers were shot at and wounded. One of them died at the Mogaung Hospital. Ten Kachins are in custody awaiting trial on charges of dacoity with murder.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EDWARDS THEATRE.

GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The management of the palace of Varieties are giving a special gala "benefit performance" to-night at the above Theatre at 10 o'clock in aid of the Bombay Presidency Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund, Naval Branch, when a special select vaudeville and cinema programme will be presented. The performance is under the distinguished patronage of Lord and Lady Willingdon. The management of the Palace of Varites also the various secretaries and other honorary workers for the fund are doing everything in their power to make the Show a through success. We are informed that a few seats only are left in the plan, so those who wish to spend a pleasant evening out and at the same time desire to help a public cause will do well to pay a visit to the Edwards Theatre to-night.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A COACHMAN.

FOUND WITH HIS THROAT CUT.

A Purdesi coachman, named Bhukhan, aged about 38 years, was yesterday found lying dead in the stable of his master Faizullabhai Mahomed, a Borah, in 1st Cooper Street Bhendy Bazaar, with his throat cut. Superintendent Walker, on receiving information, proceeded to the stable. Bhukhan's cousin Jagroop Din stated that he went to the stable at 2 a.m., when he found the door locked from the inside. Obtaining the key from an old woman he opened the door and went in and after attending to the horse he searched for his cousin, when he found him lying dead under a heap of clothes and hay, with his throat cut. Bhukhan's ears had also been lacerated and Jagroop further alleged the ornaments which Bhukhan had been wearing had also disappeared. A Purdesi, who lived with the deceased, has disappeared.

DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF MGR. L. C. PERA.

A Demonstration in honour of the Very Rev. L. C. Pera Vicar of the church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla and Vicar General of the Diocese of Daman, was held on Sunday last, before a large and representative gathering there being present many leading members of the Catholic Community and also a fairly large number of priests and ladies. One of the secretaries Mr. F. X. Alphonso the administrating warden of the Gloria Church having read the circular convening the gathering, Dr. C. daCosta proposed, Mr. Frank Oliveira to the chair.

Mr. Oliveira expressed the signal services rendered by Mgr. Pera to the parish and to the Catholic Community in Bombay by erecting two buildings that were unquestionably an ornament to the city. He then asked Mr Lewis P. D'Souza to read the address after which the chairman presented the beautifully illuminated address, (work of Mr. Bocarro) and a purse to the Very Rev. Mgr. Pera: Rev. Pera then replied in suitable terms. Dr. A J. Noronha subsequently moved a vote of thanks to the chairman. Before the gathering dispersed Dr. Noronha announced the pleasing news that Rev. Pera had been appointed Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope, stating that the piece of news would be welcomed by every parishioner as it was an honour to them as well.

"WE DO NOT REAR PRIGS HERE."

Baron Friedrich von Hugel, writing in the April issue of the "Quest" on "The German Soul," makes this contrast:—

"Theory, system, *Weltanschauung*, is, for the average Englishman, something that instantly puts him ill at ease, or at least something that he disbelieves and avoids; for the German, it is in his very blood.

"Thus a young maritime lawyer from Genoa reported to me, after a year's life amongst fellow young English lawyers in London, that the main difference he had found between the two sets of his contemporaries, of the same class and same calling, in Italy and England, had been that in Italy he could always promptly tell whether his comrade was clean-living or not—for that, as soon and as long as he was of good life, his thought and talk would overflow with problems and theories about the State, War, the Church, Religion, etc.; and, as soon as he abandoned a good life, all such interests would go, and only dirty or mere 'shop'-talk would remain; whereas in England his companions, whether clean or unclean, had all equally shrunk from theorising about anything whatsoever; and had restricted their talk, during worktime to 'shop' and, in their free time, to sport.

"And this difference is doubtless even larger between Germans and Englishmen. A young German scholar and pastor quite recently reported to me, as the main observation of an unexpected kind made by himself during the half year he had just spent amongst all kinds of religious groups in England, the very general unpopularity, not of Roman Catholicism (as he had forecasted), but of Unitarianism; and how he had finally discovered that this wide-spread dislike sprang mostly, not from any sensitive orthodoxy, but from the deep-rooted, ever alert, antipathy of the average pure Englishman to everything 'brainy,' intellectualist or doctrinaire.

"Probably nine in ten out of all Englishmen would echo the answer given to a French scholar friend of mine, who, upon asking the authorities of numerous large English schools, Roman Catholic included, what was the view of life, the general scheme, that they aimed at producing in the minds of their boys, was answered by all: "We do not rear prigs here!"

BEIGHTON HOCKEY CUP TOURNAMENT.

RANGERS BEAT ST. XAVIERS IN FINAL—5-0.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The final of the Beighton Hockey Tournament was played off on Monday evening on the Calcutta ground before a fair gathering of spectators. The intake will be devoted to the War Relief Fund while the arrangements were all that could be desired. The standard of play was much below the par. The Rangers won comfortably, but scarcely brilliantly, by five goals to nil. In the first half, play was even but in the second, St. Xavier's College team fell to pieces and the Rangers scored four times.

After the games Sir Lawrence Jenkins congratulated the winners. Cups and medals were then handed over to them amidst cheers.

RESULTS IN BRIEF.

FIRST ROUND.

Customs beat Dhanbaid, 4—0.
City beat Star Athletic, 3—0.
B.-N. Ry. Rec. Club (W. O.) B.-N. Ry. Vols. (Scr.).
Rangers beat La Martiniere, 1—0.
Sporting Union beat Devonshire Battery, R. F. A., 4—0.
Wari Athletic beat Sibpur, 3—1.
Town Club beat E. I. R. Apprentices, 0—0 (extra time), 1—0.

SECOND ROUND.

Calcutta beat Greer Sporting, 3—0.
St. Xavier's beat Police, 3—2.
Orientals beat 10th Middlesex, 2—0.
Baghbazar beat Mohun Bagan, 2—1.

THIRD ROUND.

Calcutta beat Baghbazar, 2—0.
St. Xavier's beat Wari A. C., 4—1.
Sporting Union beat Town Club, 1—0.
Rangers beat Lucknow, 2—1.
Aligarh beat B.-N. Ry. R. C., 1—0.
Orientals beat Dalhousie, 4—2.
Measurers beat City A. C., 10—2.
Jamalpore beat Customs, 1—1 (extra time), 1—0.

FOURTH ROUND.

St, Xavier's beat Sporting Union, 2—1.
Rangers beat Calcutta, 3—0.
Jamalpore beat Measurers, 8—1.
Aligarh beat Oriental, 4—0.

SEMI-FINALS.

Rangers beat Jamalpore, 1—0.
St. Xavier's College beat Aligarh, 1—0.

FINAL.

Rangers beat St. Xavier's College, 5—0.

LIST OF WINNERS.

1895, Naval Volunteers.
1896, Naval Volunteers.
1897, S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi.
1898, S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi.
1899, Calcutta Rangers.
1900, St. James' School.
1901, Royal Irish Rifles.
1902, Royal Irish Rifles.
1903, S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi.
1904, Hornets.
1905, C. E. College, Sibpur.
1906, S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi.
1907, S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi.
1908, Customs.
1909, Customs.
1910, Customs.
1911, Calcutta Rangers.
1912, Customs.
1913, Calcutta Rangers.
1914, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
1915, Calcutta Rangers.

LUXMIBILAS HOCKEY CUP.

WON BY THE LUCKNOW TEAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

In the Laxmibilas Hockey Cup competition final this evening the Lucknow team in their second encounter managed to beat the Aligarh team by two goals to nil.

The game was played on the Rangers' ground and was witnessed by a fairly large crowd. Although lacking in the finer points of hockey the game was spirited and clean throughout. the Aligarh team pressed for the greater portion of the time but the Lucknow defence proved impregnable and their goals resulted from a bit of extremely fair play.

BANGALORE RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 4.

The first entries for the Bangalore Races indicate that although they are not quite so good as last year as to numbers, the class of horse this year is in every way superior, while many leading stables have already arrived. For the first time, the Bangalore Cup which opens the third day's card has attracted eighteen candidates in fourteen separate interests, including Hit or Miss, Double Chin, Shining Way and Wayward and Wild. Col. Aubrey Jones has taken the late Col. Brereton's place among the stewards and another vacancy is reserved for nomination by the R. C. T. C.

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Cook's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SUICIDE OF MR. A. E. STODDART.

"LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING."

After some months of bad health and financial worry, Mr. Andrew Ernest Stoddart, the famous England and Middlesex cricketer and footballer, came to a tragic end by suicide, at the age of 51.

He shot himself at his residence, Cliftonhill, Maida-vale, late on the night of April 3 after having observed that "life was not worth living."

Mr. Stoddart is the second famous Middlesex cricketer to commit suicide. Albert Trott took his own life last July. Arthur Shrewsbury, the Notts batsman, with whom Stoddart made his highest partnership, and William Scotton, through depression on losing his place in the Notts team, also committed suicide.

The circumstances of Mr. Stoddart's tragedy were told at an inquest on April 5 by the Marylebone coroner.

Mrs. Ethel Stoddart told the coroner that her husband was a strong man until a few years ago, when he had a bad illness, and a few months since, when he had a nervous breakdown, he resigned the secretaryship of Queen's Club.

Lately he had said "life is not worth living," and was moody and depressed. He was in financial difficulties because he had lost all his money through the war. That had preyed on his mind, and he had been much worried.

On Saturday night, after dinner, he produced a long pistol and laid it on the table, saying that he was tired of it all and was going to finish it.

She picked the pistol up, and they had a slight struggle, but she let him have the weapon again when she found that it was unloaded. He had a box full of cartridges, and these she took away from him. He then went to bed. Later, just before midnight, she went up to his bedroom, turned on the light, and saw him lying in bed with blood on his cheek. She called a friend, who said that he was dead. A doctor was at once sent for. There was no smell of smoke in the room, and they had heard no report.

The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind."

Stoddart's name will always live as one of the really great players of cricket and Rugby football—the only man who has ever captained England both in a Test Match and a "Rugger" International, says "The Times." Born at South Shields in 1863, he was in his prime as a cricketer in a great heyday of cricwet popularity—the late eighties and early 'nineties—Middlesex, the Gentlemen, and England—he did great work for all. It was as a batsman that he was most famous, and a beautiful bat he was, scoring fast in the old-fashioned attacking style, with all the shots, drive, cut, and glance, and yet with quite a sound defence. He could hit balls of all paces and all lengths, and he dearly loved a duel with a fast bowler.

Among his most famous innings were 215 not out, against Lancashire at Manchester in 1891, and 151 for England against the M.C.C. at Lord's in 1887, when he and Arthur Shrewsbury raised the total to 266 for the first wicket. In 1886, for Hampstead against the Stoics, he played an innings of 485—at the time the highest individual score on record. He was a great favourite of the Lord's crowd in the palmy days of Middlesex cricket when his friend Mr. A. B. Webbe was captain of the side, and truly did Mr. Norman Gale write of him:—

When Stoddart makes her hum up at Lord's.

VISITS TO AUSTRALIA.

In Australia his name was a household word, and his happiest recollections were of his Australian trips. He paid four visits to Australia—in 1887, 1891, 1894, and 1897—on the two last occasions taking out his own team. He was a fine field, and a well-known professional once said to him:—"Mr. Stoddart, if you had been a professional you wuld have been a great bowler." But he was a much better bowler than many people imagined. In 1898—his last full season in county cricket—his batting average was 52.

Brilliant as he was at cricket, he was equally so as a three-quarter; his play at Blackheath, when he was captain of "the Club" for some years, and for England was a household word. Between 1886 and 1893 he played in 10 Rugby internationals, and would certainly have played in more but for the fact that in two of the intermediate seasons England, owing to a dispute with the other unions, had no international matches. He was fast, full of resource, and a splendid kick. It was a memorable drop kick he made against a gale of wind that, giving Middlesex victory over Yorkshire by a goal to four tries, led to the rules of the game being altered. At that time a goal counted more than any number of tries.

Stoddart never believed in coaching; he said if a game was in one it would come out. He had never paid much attention to coaches himself, and he was a great example of a born player of games. One of the kindest of friends and most sympathetic, he was always encouraging to and thoughtful for the young player, and his loss will be widely mourned.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

Sold by all Stores.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Elections and Corruption.

The "Indian Patriot":—There are enough circumstances attendant on elections to demand a change; but whether any rules will meet the situation is doubtful. Our men of character instead of shrinking back from corruption or questionable influences must come forward to expose it, taking the risk of loss and worry. Public life entails some responsibilities, one of which is to shoot fraud and humbug in public men. Even in advanced countries, whispers of corruption are not rare, but watch dogs incessantly prowl about there and the faintest proof of irregularity will result in an earthquake in the land. This influence is absent in India. The press is not ready to take up questions unless there is ample evidence; no one will take risk. The public man, instead of being lashed to fury by the existence of an irregularity, is content to draw himself out of the noxious gas, if he is a man of character or to make capital out of it, if he is a bad man himself. There is no one to insist that only the right shall prevail. Th remedy against election irregularities is in man; it cannot be in rules.

English Prisoners in Germany.

The "Englishman":—But meantime we have a reckoning to make with the German nation that condones them, and it is becoming more and more evident that Germany must be placed on a level with the barbarous tribes whose incursions into neighbouring territory have frequently to be punished by means of a punitive expedition. When the time comes, the invasion of Germany by the Allies must be in the nature of a punitive invasion. Germany must not expect to negotiate for favourable terms of peace on the banks of the Rhine. The terms of peace must be dictated with due severity in Berlin after the people of Germany have had some experience of the hardships and the horrors that her troops have inflicted on innocent Belgium. The Allies will not try to match the horrors of the Hun. There may be a nameless terror in a Cossack invasion, but even that cannot surpass in ferocious brutality the excesses of the German troops, and the German people in the east will have little sympathy from those whose homes they have violated and whose relatives they have treated with calculated cruelty. But it is not in the nature of French and English soldiers to imitate the mean brutality of the German. They will punish with severity but also with humanity and with chivalry, and the punishment must be such that no German will desire the re-construction of the Hohenzollern Empire.

Improvement Trust Bribery Case.

As is but natural, this action of the Trust has created deep disgust and disappointment in Bombay. The papers have been flooded with letters on the subject. Some recall the words of the President, who had remarked on a previous occasion that if the "aspersions" against the misguided official had been true, he would have at once recommended his dismissal, and justly ask why he does not redeem his promise in view of the Magistrate's judgment. The incident is of more than ordinary importance, and we are glad that the veteran and popular Trustee, Mr. D. E. Wacha, has taken up the question. The action of the Trust is open to objection on several grounds, and we heartily commend the appeal addressed to the Government of Bombay to bring that unpopular institution to a sense of duty. The impartial administration of justice is one of the pillars of British Rule in India, and nothing can harm its good influence more than the reprehensible inclination of a body like the Improvement Trust to sit in judgment on the deliberate decision of a responsible, Court of Law.

MR. TAFT ON EDUCATION. FOR CHARACTER.

Judge William Taft, professor in the Law School of Yale University and ex-President of the United States, said some notable things at an Educational Convention in Cincinnati.

"Education that does not help to form character misses the chief object of it for citizenship, and I have a theory that you need a broad foundation of thorough primary eduction for everyone, whether he is going to be a farmer, a lawyer, a mechanic, or a minister," he said.

"Among the youths in the common schools, in the private schools, in the secondary schools, and in the colleges—as every one of you knows—you find lack of self-discipline—a lack of courtesy respect for authority a lack of, and politeness. What does a lack of courtesy and politeness mean? Why, it means that the boy or girl has not been taught the democratic principles of respecting the rights of others.

"When a pupil is abrupt and rough and does not give to the teacher the respect the teacher ought to have, he simply has failed to learn the proper principles of democratic citizenship. A man who is always dwelling on what somebody ought to render him and not on what he owes somebody else, is started wrong. Discipline is what we need in this generation. It is in that we are lacking.

"In these luxurious days the parents delegate to somebody else the discipline of the family and do not have the strength of character to see that the boys and girls have the proper respect—first, for their parents; second, for the opportunities they have in going to school and for the necessity for improving them; and, third, they do not have the self-restraint that they should show in their bearng to the entire world.

"I have a brother who is in your craft. He is the headmaster of a school and he meets with headmasters. At one of the headmasters' meetings one of them got up to illustrate the difficulties he was labouring under and read a letter that he had from a mother:—

"'Dear Sir: Here is our Willie. Willie is a noble boy. He has been a little lax in his studies. He is impetuous and sometimes breaks rules, but he is a noble boy. Do not be severe with him. Do not punish him. We have never been severe with him or punished him at home, except in self-defense.'"

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Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if, this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, May 5, 1915.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL SUPREMACY.

The chief outstanding feature of the present war, apart from its purely military and political aspects, has been the financial and economic stamina displayed by Great Britain. It is true that she has had lesser shocks to suffer than the other great Powers engaged. Her shipping has not been brought to a standstill like that of Germany, her commercial intercourse with the outside world has never been interrupted like the Teutonic allies; she has not been industrially crippled like France, some of whose fairest and most prosperous manufacturing and mining districts have been occupied by the enemy; in fact her isolated position and its preservation by her naval power have saved her from most of the injuries which have been suffered by her allies and her enemies. But, none-the-less, a vast number of her working population has been drawn from her productive industries to serve in the armies, her prosperous trade with Germany has been shut down, and she has had to bear, not only the enormous financial burden of her own part in the war, but to assist her allies, the greater as well as the lesser, in finding the means wherewith to carry on the conduct of their campaigns; and it has been truly said that she has been the financial and industrial stay of the allied Powers. She has been able to face the gigantic tasks thus imposed with a serenity and stability of honest finance, thanks to the sound principles on which her financial institutions have always been conducted, which contrasts strikingly with the strange expedients,—such as lending money on paper to the public to support its war loans,—to which the German Government has been obliged to resort.

In November last, Mr. Lloyd George laid before the House of Commons the supplementary Budget necessitated by the war. Yesterday, he was to introduce his Budget proper for 1915-16 and in the course of to-day we shall doubtless know what are the extra demands he will have to meet, and the measures he proposes for carrying on the war for another six months, the minimum period for which it will be necessary to provide. The retrospect of the last four months affords more satisfactory ground for satisfaction than could have been anticipated. Last November, the Chancellor expected that the war would cause a loss of over eleven millions to the revenue, and he doubled the Income Tax and imposed extra duties on beer and tea to make this good. The result has exceeded his estimate. The actual revenue of the year is nearly seventeen-and-a-half millions higher than the Chancellor anticipated, and lest it might be thought that this was due chiefly to an increased consumption of alcohol, it may be said that the largest share of it was the yield on Income-Tax, which shows a surplus of eight millions, while seven millions comes from Customs and Excise duties. That, at a time when the nation is engaged in a world-wide war, the expenditure on which has reached limits undreamt of previously, the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be able to announce that the Income-Tax has yielded a sum so substantially in excess of his estimate, is eminently gratifying. Moreover, in addition to the fact that the revenue has shown such unexpected expansion, Mr. Lloyd George will have been able to review with satisfaction the remarkable success which has attended the flotation of the enormous war loan of 350 millions, a success which has not been achieved by any resort to dubious expedients, but has been the spontaneous outcome of the strong financial reserves of the nation.

The Chancellor estimated last November, that he would require at least £230,321,000, over and above the loan previously raised and the normal revenue, to carry him to the end of the financial year. But he considered it necessary to borrow another 120 millions in addition to this in order to have some surplus. It will be interesting to see whether the Chancellor's estimate of the national requirements will have worked out with results as satisfactory as those in the case of revenue. But we fear this can hardly have been the case. A few days before Mr. George introduced his Interim Budget in November the Prime Minister had told the House that the war was costing the country a million a day. But this was not, of course, a stationary estimate and the Chancellor put the full cost of the war for one year at 450 millions at least. Since then there have been developments which must have added considerably to the estimate. It is hardly likely, for example that Mr. Lloyd George was making provision in his calculations for the campaign in the Dardanelles, an enterprise, which, in itself, is likely far to exceed the cost, *pro rata*, of a single ordinary war, say, for instance, the Crimean campaign. And it is generally understood that the demand for munitions, both for ourselves and our allies, has since the first stages of the campaign, far exceeded the most extravagant anticipations that might then have been formed. We must not be surprised, therefore, if we hear to-day that the estimate for a full year's cost of the war has considerably increased. But, if that be so or no, we can rest assured by the results of the tests hitherto applied to the financial stability and resources of the United Kingdom, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will still be able to meet the demands of the coming year without having to devise measures which would seriously interfere with the industrial or economic life of the people, though further additional taxation is inevitable.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The formation of a new ministry in Persia at the present juncture is not likely to attract the same amount of notice as in times of peace, but it is interesting, nevertheless, to note that it is composed of men noted for the sobriety of their views and representative of the ruling classes of Persia, and as such likely to pay little notice to the *agents provocateurs* of the Young Turks and Germans. The conditions of Persia do not permit at this juncture, when the country is in a state of seige, of a too democratic system of administration and a firmer home and foreign policy is required if Persia is to survive her sorrows. The former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vosouk-ud-Dowleh, pursued a policy which was too weak for its times, and it is to be hoped that Mohtashemos Sultaneh, who is a statesman of no inconsiderable ability, will be able to establish more cordial relations with the country's northern neighbour without sacrificing an inch of Persian integrity. Though some phases of Russian policy in the dominions of the Shah have appeared unpalatable to Englishmen, nevertheless it cannot be denied that Russians have done much good work in Persia and that the future prosperity of the country depends in a large measure on its continuation. The overthrow of the Young Turkish forces in Mesopotamia and the restoration of order along the southern trade routes is of the highest importance to the Central Asian Monarchy, for it will at least leave her one open window through which to breathe. The Shahs have been peculiarly unfortunate in their immediate neighbours, but the further extension of British influence in the Persian Gulf and the opening up of the fertile valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, should tend to bring Persia closer to her dream of a national revival. British policy in Iran has not been always overwise and its strength or complaisance have been nearly always misplaced. The old adage that one has often to be cruel to be kind is worth remembering in connection with the disorder which has prevailed in Southern Persia and which Britain must put down if Persia cannot. Meanwhile Simla and Whitehall would do well to watch more closely the *soi-distant* Consular officers of the Kaiser accredited to the Government of the Shah.

POPULARISING HYGIENE.

The latest Annual Report of the Bombay Sanitary Association contains a record of more solid work done than in any previous year of its existence. The year was, indeed, a noteworthy one, marking as it did the completion of the building of the Sanitary Institute which will house the Association. For in these days of organised efforts no institution can hope to achieve substantial results without a local habitation or name. It is not too much to expect that the Sanitary Institute, now that it is properly located, will soon prove the centre from which will radiate all activities working for improved sanitation in the various districts of the Presidency and in the Native States. As it is, many of the sanitary institutions which have been started at Baroda, Dharwar, Belgaum, Broach and other places are affiliated to the Institute. The most welcome feature of the year's work was the sympathetic and enthusiastic zeal with which Lady Willingdon initiated and organised the campaign against the evils of ignorant and unskilled midwifery. A staff of ten health visitors, who are also trained nurses and midwives, was maintained for visiting the houses of the poor and giving instructions to the Indian "dais." The work so far done, of course, touches but the fringe of the evil. But with the more generous help of well-to-do and educated men and women there will be every hope of greater progress in the future in the Lady Willingdon scheme, which is estimated for the present to cost Rs. 7,380 annually. It is meanwhile satisfactory to note that Her Excellency has been able to obtain Rs. 24,000 for her scheme. Another instructive and necessary work done took the form of a course of lectures on sanitation in the vernacular for "bhayas" and caretakers of chawls. The most important propagandist work consisted of printing in the vernaculars sanitary leaflets and distributing some of them by thousands amongst the people. That these leaflets more than realise their object is evident from the fact that a second edition of 2,000 Marathi and Gujarati copies had to be published. In this connection we cannot help remarking that some of the activities of the Association, e.g. the publication of leaflets on sanitation, overlap similar ones undertaken by another important institution, namely, the Social Service League. If, therefore, the task of ameliorating the social, moral and educational condition of the people,—which is the aim of both the institutions,—is to be sooner and more effectively realised, the need of correlating their isolated efforts seems urgent.

Notes of the Day.

Germany and America.

Germany is playing a dangerous game with Uncle Sam, whose proverbial geniality is subject to peculiar outbrusts of a kind not to be misunderstood. Even the inspired "Staats Zeitung" will not always be able to mislead and excuse, and judging by the tone of several of the New York organs the United States is nearing the end of its patience. It is worthy of note that German submarine and aerial commanders make no mistakes with Italian vessels and reserve their undesirable attentions, as far as neutrals are concerned, for America, Holland and Sweden. There is quite an amount of Ialian shipping passing up the Channel and the Irish Sea, but with them the Germans seem to realise that "discretion is the better part of valour." Spanish shipping, of which there is quite a quantity mostly engaged in carrying fruit to the mouth of the Thames, has also been remarkably immune and one is inclined to wonder why only the United States, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries are called upon to pay the pirates, toll.

The Bosphorus.

Interesting developments in Constantinople may now be considered imminent unless the Enver-cum-German clique is still abnormally strong in the capital. It is one thing to scent the foe at the garden gate of the Dardanelles but it is quite another to have him on your front door step, and we may rest assured that even Turkish equanimity will not long be able to survive the presence of the Russian ships at the mouth of the Bosphorus. Turkey can still save her face if nothing else and her last chance is still open to her. The Turks cannot be deceived any longer about the fate of their capital. They may be duped about the Dardanelles, one hundred and twenty miles away, but the sound of the Bosphorus cannonading will shake the houses of the city itself which is only about twenty miles away as the crow flies.

The Black Sea Fleet.

The capital ships whose keel Russia laid down in her Odessa yards must now be nearing completion, if not already in commission. It seems ironical to say so, but it is quite feasible that had these Dreadnoughts of the Tsar been patrolling the Black Sea when the Goeben and the Breslau entered the Straits, even Enver and Liman Pasha could not have urged the nation on to war. It was this reliance on the superiority of the Ottoman Navy to the Russian Black Sea Squadron which lent intrepidity to the Sublime Porte and hastened its dissolution. It is questionable, however, whether neutral Balkan States would be satisfied if the Russians forced the paltry defence of the Bosphorus before the Allies were in front of the walls of the Turkish capital itself.

Government's Wheat Profits.

It is surprising the amount of curiosity, which has been aroused with regard to the amount of profit the Indian Government is likely to make on the great wheat monopoly it has acquired. Amongst others, Sir James Wilson has taken a dive into the occult, by publishing a supplement to his "World's Wheat Supply" pamphlet in which he hazards a guess at what this profit should amount to. Sir James suggests, that at current Mark Lane rates, Government should be able to make a profit of about £2 10s. per ton on good quality Karachi wheat. And as the available surplus for export, from official figures, will amount to about two million tons, there should be something like five million pounds sterling added to the Indian exchequer to be devoted to the improvement of agriculture, as promised. Not bad for a start!

Lady Willingdon.

It is extremely gratifying to note that the Commander-in-Chief in a cordial letter to the wife of our popular Governor has given official expression to his appreciation of Lady Willingdon's services to the Empire in general and to the soldiers of India in particular. As we pointed out the other day in the course of a leading article it is impossible to overrate the personal influence in furthering the zeal and energy of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency Relief Fund, which her Excellency has brought to bear. It is worthy of note that all classes and communities have joined in this work of charity and nowhere has it been more strenuously carried out or more conscientiously undertaken than in this city. Before the outbreak of the War the extravagances of the suffragettes obscured for a while our conception of the lofty mission of women, but thanks to the Kaiser, the response to the call of duty on the part of the feebler sex, be it in the dangerous zone of the firing line under the Red Cross or in the more prosaic but none the less essential work of relief organisation, has been of such a nature that we can safely say that never before have women played so important or magnificent a part in any war. That in Bombay the zest for service has been largely due to the inspiring personality of Lady Willingdon none will seek to deny and we are glad that the Commander-in-Chief as the representative of the Army has acknowledged, the debt which the Service, the Country and the Presidency owe to her Excellency.

The Reorganization of the Law School.

It is a happy sign of the times that Government are trying to enlist the co-operation of non-official public men and experts in enunciating and formulating policies relating to some of the most important questions of administration. The appointment of a strong committee, representing all interests, to consider the question of the reorganization of the Government Law School, Bombay is evidence of this welcome change of attitude. And there are few more important questions than the organization of legal studies. For though to a lay man a lawyer may perhaps appear to be but a "necessary evil," much of the work of modern civilized societies cannot be accomplished except by lawyers. It becomes, therefore, one of the primary duties of a Government to see that proper and effecient means for the training of those who are to become lawyers exist. The composition of the committee is eminently satisfactory, inasmuch as the University has been given its right of representation, though one misses in it the commanding personality of the present Vice-Chancellor. We have no doubt, however, that the committee will, in its deliberations, avail itself fully of his mature experience. The action of the Government is the outcome partly of the recommendations of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, with regard to the organization of the Law school, with reference to existing local conditions and requirements, partly of a widely-expressed desire to have the school turned into an efficient full time institution. As things are at present, it is needless to say that the Law School requires a radicial improvement, if the reproach of inadequate and poor facilities for legal education, which has long attached to Bombay, is to be removed.

Silk Industry in Bengal.

Mr. De's monograph on "How to Improve Silk-reeling in Bengal," issued by the Agricultural Research Institute, is a suggestive document. He gives an account of the rise and fall of the silk industry in Bengal and says that only one-third of the quantity of silk is now exported compared to that of a century ago. Bengal silks were famous all over the world for their beauty and finish and Mr. De's monograph gives the causes of this gradual decay. Want of general support on the part of the Government and supervision are the main causes of this decline, in addition to the agricultural indebtedness of the poor cultivators. Mr. De states that in all advanced countries where sericulture has made great strides, there are generally licensed sellers of silk-worm eggs, or the monopoly is in the hands of the Government, but in India everybody is allowed to sell these, with the result that all kinds of diseases spread unchecked. Another is the great want of a Conditioning House in some centre of export like Calcutta, through which all silk should pass. In every silk exporting country there is a Conditioning House under the general supervision of Government. The monograph on the whole is an indictment of the Government apathy in regard to this important industry. The reelers again are in the hands of the moneylenders, and are thus placed at a great disadvantage and unless there is a plentiful supply of cheap money there is no near prospect of these people freeing themselves from their clutches. As it is the greater portion of the profit is absorbed by the middleman, the real producer being left with almost nothing.

Technical Education in Egypt.

It is interesting to note that in a purely agricultural country like Egypt the interests of technical and industrial education, which does not as yet seem to have made any great headway, are beginning to merit the attention of the authorities under the new regime. We know the fellaheen as a patient and industrious agriculturist, but we have not heard of any great captain of industry enriching his country by his mechanical skill or inventive faculty. Under the new order, however, technical education would appear to be making considerable progress. A few weeks ago. H. H. the Sultan, visiting the School of Engineering at Giza, was struck with the excellent material that was being trained in the school and assured the students that if the Government was unable to offer posts to all of them at the conclusion of their studies he would take a certain number of them into his own service. His Highness made a similar promise to the students of the School of Agriculture when he visited it recently. Both these schools have made vast strides of late and there is little doubt that these institutions have a great future before them in the industrial regeneration of their country. The exhibition of arts and crafts, which was held recently in Cairo, had also demonstrated the latent capabilities of both the teachers and pupils in the various industrial schools. Indeed, there is no reason why such a vast and fertile land like Egypt should not see before long large industrial works established in several parts of the country and should not supply a large portion of the manufactured articles, for which she is so much dependent on the outside world to-day.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

HEAVY CANNONADE IN FLANDERS.

BOSPHOROUS BOMBARDED.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN GALICIA.

FOUR NEUTRAL VESSELS TORPEDOED.

An Amsterdam telegram says that the cannonade round Ypres on Sunday was the most formidable of the war. The losses of the Germans were terrible. Flemish towns and villages in German possession are overflowing with wounded. The population is most optimistic of a speedy thorough change in favour of the Allies.

Field-Marshal French reports attacks on Hill 60 and near St. Julien by the enemy, both of which were repulsed

The Russian Fleet effectively bombarded the Bosphorus forts on Saturday, the Turks replying vigorously.

It is officially stated a desperate battle has been in progress between the Lower Nida and the Carpathians, and hard fighting has occurred in the vicinity of Tarnow.

A Taube aeroplane was sighted at Dover, coming from the direction of Ostend. It was driven off by fire from anti-aircraft guns. No bombs were dropped.

The pirates have sunk three Norwegian vessels and one Swedish steamer.

Hamburg prize courts have awarded indemnities to Dutch trawlers seized by German warships.

OFFERED FOR FRANCE.

GENERAL D'AMADE'S PRIDE IN HIS SON'S DEATH.

General d'Amade, the Commander of the French Expeditionary Force, in the Dardanelles, writes announcing the loss of his youngest son, Lieut, d'Amade, aged 18 years:—

"He fell gloriously for France," says the General, "during a night reconnoitring expedition in the Argonne. Mortally wounded, he fell upon the very trenches he had been instructed to reconnoitre. Two German generals who witnessed his bravery and courage wrote to me expressing spontaneously their admiration.

"I have no need to tell you that his death has caused me great pain, but could offer to our good France nothing more beautiful, pure, or generous than that child. We are proud, but after the war shall mourn him until death. I carry with me in my new mission this pain deeply engraved in my heart."

MOST FORMIDABLE CANNONADE IN FLANDERS.

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT OF BOSPHOROUS.

TERRIFIC CANNONADE ROUND YPRES.

FELT THROUGH WHOLE OF FLANDERS.

TERRIBLE GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, May 3.

A despatch from Eekhoo states that the cannonade round Ypres on the 2nd was the most formidable of the war. It was heard and felt through the whole of Flanders and the houses at Bruges and the villages on the Dutch frontier trembled.

The losses of the Germans were terrible. Flemish towns and villages in German possession are ovrflowing with wounded and many have been found dead in ambulances. Numerous closed trains full of dead passed through Thielt on Saturday and Sunday.

The population is most optimistic of a speedy thorough change in favour of the Allies.

ATTACKS ON HILL 60 AND NEAR ST. JULIEN.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, May 3.

Field-Marshal French reports that on the 1st May the Germans attacked Hill 60, and yesterday evening delivered an attack in the neighbourhood of St. Julien. Both attacks were repulsed.

We lost no ground and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in spite of the use of gases emitted from tubes in the trenches and specially manufactured shells.

One of our aeroplanes, yesterday afternoon, chased a Taube to within rifle range of our trenches, the fire from which brought it down.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, May 4.

The evening communiqué says nothing noteworthy has occurred except the defeat of two German attacks, one on Sunday night against the British, North of Ypres, and the other against the French at Bois le Pretre.

TAUBE SIGHTED NEAR DOVER.

DRIVEN OFF BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS

LONDON, May 3.

A taube was sighted to-day at Dover, coming from the direction of Ostend. It was driven off by fire from anti-aircraft guns. It dropped no bombs.

GENERAL BOTHA SCORES ANOTHER SUCCESS.

CAPETOWN, May 4.

General Botha's forces occupied Otjimbingwe, sixty miles north-west of Windhuk on Sunday. Twenty-eight Germans including an officer were captured. The Union casualties were three killed and two wounded.

INDIAN STOCKS EASIER.

RUMOURED LONG-DATED LOAN.

LONDON, May 3.

Indian stocks were easier to-day on the renewed talk of an impending long-dated Indian Government loan of three and a half millions.

Some quarters attribute the rumours to the fact that on May 16th two and a half million sterling of bills will mature, which will probably be renewed in the present form.

BOMBARDMENT OF BOSPHORUS.

EXPLOSION IN FORT ELMAS.

TURKS' VIGOROUS REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 4.

An official communiqué says:—

Our fleet effectively bombarded the Bosphorous forts on Saturday. We destroyed a collier and two sailing ships and caused an explosion and fire in Fort Elmas. The Turks replied vigorously but without effect.

C. I. D. OFFICER CONVICTED OF MURDER.

APPEAL IN HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

At the High Court to-day Justices Chitty and Beachcroft were enaged in hearing the appeal proferred by Dijendra Chunder Mookerji, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Khulna, of murder and sentenced to death.

The accused was an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department and was employed to watch political suspects in the Khulna District. He was given a gun for self-protection. The case was that on the 13th of November last he shot dead a young girl aged fourteen, the daughter of his spiritual guide.

The prosecution suggested that it was the result of a love intrigue.

The defence was that the accused accidentally killed the deceased.

The case is proceeding.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, May 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant J. Whyte, Argyll and Sutherlands.

Second-Lieut. C. Sharpe, Middlesex.

LONDON, May 4.

To-days list includes eight officers killed and thirty-six wounded among the Australian force in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, May 4.

The casualties dated April 28th include thirty officers killed and 106 wounded and missing. Ninety-one are Territorials.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 3.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Lake, Artillery.

Major A. Easton, East Yorkshires.

Major W. M. Mackay, Durham Light Infantry.

Major W. A. Nicholson, Artillery.

Major F. Pretty, Suffolks.

Major F. Proudfoot, Oxfordshire Yeomanry.

CAPTAINS H. W. Archer; F. Athill C. Chipper; G. L. Huntings L. Plummer and N. I. Wright, all Northumberland Fusiliers; S. Badcock; R. Bergne; T. Bradford; F. G. Harvey; H. Jacks; and F. Walton, all Durham Light Infantry; C. W. Battye, Shroppshire Light Infantry; A. Dene, Liverpools; J. J. Dobie, Third Hussars; C. Easton, East Yorkshires; S. Grant-Dalton and T. B. Jackson, Yorkshires; J. Heelis and P. Paulson, Manchesters; R. Homfray, Worcesters; A. D. Macpherson, Camerons; R. A. Parry, Suffolks; F. S. Pyne, Artillery; R. H. G. Tatton, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

LIEUTENANTS J. Brass; E. Leybourne; and S. Thorpe, Durham Light Infantry; H. Carrick; F. Kinsella; J. Lamb-on; R. W. Nicholson; H. B. Speke and Honourable W. Watson-Armstrong, all Northumberland Fusiliers; I. De La Bere, Dorsets; C. Dennys and R. T. Hewitt, Connaught Rangers; F. Huskinson, Inniskilling Fusiliers; J. Pain, Suffolks; R. Parminter and W. Shipster, Manchesters; J. Tolson, Sherwoods.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 4.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The mail which left Bombay on April 10th, was delivered in London on the 3rd instant.

FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE MOUNT MAKUVKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 4.

An official communiqué says:—

Since Saturday evening a most desperate battle has been in progress between the Lower Nida and the Carpathians.

Enemy attacks on Sunday morning on the left bank of the Vistula were repulsed.

Most desperate fighting has occurred in the vicinity of Tarnow. We have captured Mount Makuvka south-east of Golovetzko in the direction of Stryi, taking three hundred prisoners.

A RUSSIAN TRAITOR.

COLONEL HANGED AS A SPY.

Shortly after the reverse sustained by the 10th Army in the region of the Masurian Lakes, it became known that a conspiracy to betray military secrets to the enemy had been discovered, and that the leading figure therein was a certain Colonel Miasoyedoff, who was employed as an interpreter on the Staff of the Army, says "The Times" correspondent at Petrograd. Miasoyedoff had previously served in the gendarmerie on the frontier of East Prussia, and had an extensive acquaintance among the Germans. Three years ago M. Guchkoff, in the Duma, and M. Boris Suvorin, in the Press, accused him of being an *agent provocateur* and spy. He fought a duel with the former and assaulted the latter, and was cashiered.

A communiqué confirms the current report that he was a traitor. The public learns with a feeling of relief that he has already paid the penalty by a shameful death for his misdeeds, and that his civilian accomplices will be brought to book. It appears that in addition to espionage for the benefit of the Germans, he also indulged in pillage at the expense of his employers.

CAWNPORE OBSTRUCTION OF WARRANT CASE.

A DISCLAIMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, May 4.

In connection with the case under the Workmen's Factory Labour Act, which was recently disposed of by Mr. Williamson, First Class Magistrate of Cawnpore, Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy has sent a telegram to the Associated Press, from Udaipur taking exception to some statements that have appeared in local newspapers.

In the course of his message Mr. E. A. Peerbhoy states:—"I believe that gross injustice is done to me in the report where my name occurs over an incident with which I had no connection whatsoever and that the incident is as follows:—The incorrect version given by your Cawnpore reporter runs as follows:—"The fourth witness in his evidence stated that two or three days after his arrival at Bombay he was informed by Mr. Ebrahimbhoy, whom he identified in the court, that a warrant had been issued and that he would have to live inside the factory."

The above report is absolutely false and is made with a view to create a wrong impression to the reading public. The true report is as follows: "Maikoo, fourth witness, in his evidence stated that he was engaged by Mr. Alibhoy at Lathi Mahal Serai at Cawnpore. In his cross-examination he stated he had known Mr. Alibhoy well and when asked to identify Mr. Alibhoy he identified Mr. Ebrahimbhoy as Mr. Alibhoy."

Mr. Ebrahim Peerbhoy also adds that the statement that "the magistrate adjourned the case promising to pass orders later" is not correct and according to the report furnished by Mr. Peerbhoy "Mr. Williamson held that there was no case against Mr. Alibhoy and acquitted him.

PIRACY AND NEUTRALS.

THREE NORWEGIAN STEAMERS TORPEDOED.

LOSS OF A SWEDISH STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 3.

The trawlers Mercury, Martaban and Sun Ray have been sunk by gun-fire from a German submarine. The crews were saved.

The crew of the Norwegian six-thousand ton steamer American have been landed at Newcastle. She was torpedoed in the North Sea and sank in two hours.

The crew were thirteen hours in boats and were picked up by the Norwegian mail packet Sterling.

A German submarine fired two torpedoes at the Sterling but missed, and then pursued the vessel. The Sterling was eventually allowed to proceed.

COPENHAGEN, May 4.

A German submarine has sunk the Norwegian timber steamer Lajla (Laila) in the North Sea. The crew was saved.

A German submarine has also sunk the Norwegian steamer Baldwin. The crew were allowed to take to boats which have been brought into Leith.

LONDON, May 3.

A telegram from Lemvig says that eighteen survivors have arrived there of the Swedish steamer Ellida, which was torpedoed in the North Sea while proceeding to Hull.

SINKING OF THE GULFLIGHT.

DEMAND FOR DETERMINED ACTION.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Mr. Bryan has promised a thorough inquiry into the sinking of the Gulflight.

He has instructed the American Ambassador in Berlin to ask for information regarding the Gulflight, also regarding the attack by airmen on the steamer Cushing.

The "New York Herald," commenting on the Gulflight, says:—"It is time for brisk and determined action against Germany."

The "Evening Post" describes the incident as the most serious which has yet arisen between America and Germany.

The "Evening Sun" says:—Engagements must be exacted that no more such occurrences shall disgrace Germany's conduct of war.

DUTCH TRAWLERS COMPENSATED.

LONDON, May 3.

A telegram from Berlin received in Amsterdam says the Hamburg prize courts have awarded indemnities to the owners of a number of Dutch trawlers seized by German warships.

THE NAVAL FIGHT.

BRITISH EFFORTS TO SAVE GERMANS.

LONDON, May 4.

The Admiralty announces that strenous efforts were made by British destroyers on Saturday to rescue the Germans Lieutenant Hartnol went into the water to save a German and only thirteen Germans were drowned.

One of the prisoners admitted that his destroyer had previously sunk a trawler and captured a British lieutenant and two bluejackets.

He explained that they were below during the fight and time was short, consequently it must be concluded that they perished.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP BENGALEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Lord Carmichael will arrive in Calcutta towards the end of this week to perform the ceremony of naming the floating hospital which the Committee of the Bengal Ambulance Corps has placed at the disposal of the Military authorities for services as river ambulance on the rivers of Mesopotamia. The ceremony will take place at the Prinsep's Ghat at 5-15 p.m. on the afternoon of the 8th instant. The vessel is expected to leave Calcutta within a day or two of the ceremony.

CLAIMS ON THE ADRIATIC.

ITALY AND THE SLAVS.

RUSSIA'S CONCILIATORY REPLY.

Italian resentment against the claims advanced by a section of the Russian Press to Slav predominance in the Adriatic continues to manifest itself increasingly, writes "The Times" correspondent at Rome on April 4. The Roman correspondent of the official "Telegraph Agency of Petrograd" has given to the Press a communication authorized by "competent circles in Petrograd," which expresses full approval of the Italian aspirations towards national unity, and states, further, that Russia, "recognizing the importance of Italy's economic and strategic interests in the Adriatic, is ready to admit the legitimacy of certain territorial aspirations not based on the principle of nationality." The communication goes on:—

While wishing to afford on this point the most complete satisfaction possible to the claims of Italy, Russia cannot help being desireous that the realization of Italian aspirations regarding territories with Slav populations should not create a situation which in the future might become the cause of new international conflict. Therefore Russia sincerely trusts that in Italy excessive pretensions will not be advanced. As for the Imperialist tendencies in the Adriatic which some Italian journals attribute to Russia the absurdity of such affirmations is evident, and we can only see therein the influence of German instigation.

The "Giornale d'Italia," commenting on this statement, thinks it would be better if the Russian Government were to publish an official or semi-official statement of its views, as it is evident that Russian public opinion requires direction. The "Giornale" proceeds to re-state the Italian point of view in general terms.

No one in Italy has ever said or thought that in the event of a *bouleversement* in the Adriatic and the Balkans there should be denied to Serbia or any Slav state which might arise from the ruins of Austria Hungary a wide outlet to the Adriatic. But on the other hand, no one in Italy could ever permit that the reversion of Austria's strategic maritime position should fall into any hands but ours. There are political and military considerations which are above any question of nationality whatever. It should be enough to cite the example of an England which holds a Spaish Gibraltar and an Italian Malta, besides a Greek Cyprus and the Egyptian Suez Canal. It should be enough to recall the claim made by all the Press of Petrograd to establish Russia at Constantinople and on the banks of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, in spite of all the principles of nationality, Balkan or Turk. Let the Serbians, in the case of an Adriatic and Balkan upset, have an ample outlet to the Adriatic, but do not let them aspire to conquer a predominance in that sea. The Italian people is not, and cannot be at this moment, either phil or phobe regarding any other people. The existence, or at least the future, of all the nations is at stake to-day, and whoever desires the friendship of Italy must begin by loyally recognizing her rights and interests.

Although the "Giornale" is not the official mouthpiece of the Government, it is supposed that its articles are occasionally inspired. The difficulty is to know when the afflatus has been supplied, but in this instance the last sentence quoted seems to breathe the "sacro egoismo" of Signor Salandra, in which formula the natural resolution of the whole people has been succinctly expressed.

FATE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

TURKS OPPOSED TO GERMAN PLAN OF ABANDONMENT.

A Dedeagatch telegram to "Le Temps," dated April 3, states:—

A council of war has been held under the presidency of the Sultan to discuss the question of defending Constantinople.

General Liman von Sanders explained the military position and stated that the German officers and engineers would use all possible means to protect the Dardanelles against the Allied Fleet, but that if the fleet succeeded in forcing a passage no good purpose would be served by attempting to defend Constantinople.

The German commander expressed the opinion that, in this event, it would be better to remove the Ottoman seat of Government to Asia Minor, following the example of Serbia in transferring the political centre from Belgrade to Nish. He added that the occupation of Constantinople would not put an end to the operations, which would be continued in Asia.

The Grand Vizier, Said Halim Pasha, laid stress on the effect which would be produced on Mohammedan opinion by the evacuation of Constantinople, and Enver Pasha, who took the same view, urged that an effort should be made to defend the environs of the capital, where so many military preparations have been made during the last few months.

The question was eventually left in suspense pending further progress of the operations in the Dardanelles.

A SINGER'S TRICK.

HUNS' DUG-OUT PALACE.

ASPHYXIATED CARD PARTY.

A Black Watch Territorial writing from a Rest Camp in Llanders says:—

Our peaceful farm and bright little estaminet are a welcome haven after the Hades of the far-flung battle line.

Our battalion left here on Tuesday, March 23, and a couple of double companies entered the trenches that night after a march of some nine miles. From then until last night there was a lull in our part of the line, both of infantry and artillery. Snipers those doadly experts in the art of attrition, were specially harassing at one point—the point near which I happened to be stationed with half a dozen others. We were acting as a picket in a trench running at right angles from the main British line, which is there less than seventy yards from the Germans. Just in front of their line stood a partly demolished house in which a party of enemy snipers had hidden themselves.

Night after night and day after day one man after another went down before their fire, until it was decided to shell the house with mortars. A hail of lyddite and shrapnel was hurled into it, bringing the remnants of roof and portions of the walls clattering earthwards. But next night rifles flashed and spat from it just as before; the snipers had not been dislodged for good. They sniped away frequently all next day, shooting one poor fellow through the head; but as darkness fell their activities ceased. Soon our sentries reported that a working party was engaged behind the house. They could be seen throwing bricks to one another. Listening hard we could hear harshly whispered words of command. But never a British rifle spoke till at a signal a star shell was fired into the air.

A RUSE THAT FAILED.

Then the enemy party, caught just as they were leaving for their own lines again, got a stiff dose of "ten rounds rapid." They dropped the tools and ran, but not all of them got back. Morning broke at 4.30—a magnificent spring morn, heralded by a lark—to reveal the dead Germans and an inert figure in grey-blue uniform tied with rope to the house. We were rather puzzled at first, but when a shot struck the head and it fell forward on the chest like a bag of bricks, we saw the ruse. It was a dummy figure, placed there to draw our fire so that the snipers might tick off our men as they aimed.

We learned from a newspaper specially printed and published in Lille for the German army that the enemy might attempt an attack on April 1 to celebrate Bismarck's birth. The writer, a Prussian general, reminds his countrymen of their great soldier statesman and exhorts them with characteristic grandiloquence to make a special effort to celebrate Bismarck's birth by a great victory over the accursed British. The article is entitled "Fire," and is a hysterical paraphrase of the Hymn of Hate. "God punish England" is an oft-repeated exhortation, while the "Kultur" of the Germans is kept well to the fore. A copy of the paper containing this article was found on a captured Hun. Reading such an effusion makes one wonder whether Germany has not gone mad with chagrin at the defeat of her aims.

All sorts of dodges are still indulged in by the Germans to shoot our men treacherously. An old and favourite trick which we saw worked is to signal with a spade the effect of the British fire—a "hull" or a "miss" as the case may be. While one man signals his neighbour pots at the heads which may be raised above the British parapets to see the waving spade.

THE OPERA ARTIST.

Last night, just before we were relieved, a German at a point about 75 yards distant started a stirring song, which rang out with remarkable effect on the night air. It sounded like a piece from an opera, for there were some interpolations of dramatic recitation. His voice sounded as rich and sonorous as it was powerful, and not a few of the listeners in our trench wondered whether he had held the ears of crowded opera houses before the war.

Why did he sing now? Through sheer good spirits? No. He sang to detract our attention from the battalion which was entering at the time to relieve them—to give the impression of absolute inactivity. We tumbled to the scheme and "applauded" the song with rapid machine gun fire sent over among the German reliefs. The song stopped short.

During our spell I had more than one opportunity of visiting the trenches occupied by the enemy before the Neuve Chapelle fight. In most parts they are scarcely recognisable as trenches, so great was the effect of our bombardment on the 10th. Whole traverses have been blown in, and there are few dug-outs that have not been wrecked. One, an officers', stood intact; and on entering I was amazed at the comfort of the place. A little table stood in the centre (the dugout was fifteen feet square), and beside it were four wicker-covered chairs. Along one side were two bunks, made of boards, one above the other. In one corner stood nine empty champagne bottles. It is astounding to see how many of these and wine bottles are littered over the ground we gained recently. Empty lager beer bottles are very rare, which seems to suggest that the enemy has become a convert to the pillaged and more refined drinks of France. In every village and town here occupied for any time by them you may hear the same story of ransacking estaminets and wine-cellars.

It will be some days yet before all the Germans killed on the 10th are buried, although burying parties of the British risk themselves every night at the said work. Dozens of German rifles, bayonets, and equipments lie strewn about, but few helmets are left. They never lie long untouched, these precious souvenirs.

THE ACE OF SPADES.

The attitudes of some of the dead were remarkable. I saw a card party of five sitting stone-dead. Looking at them in the bright moonlight, one was struck by their resemblance to waxwork figures. They were in perfectly natural poses, but the bright yellow of their skin showed the manner of their death—asphyxiation by lyddite. The nearest man sat with a card in his right hand, drawn from a number which had fallen from his left. Out of curiosity I looked at it. The ace of spades!

Among the souvenirs found by the British are quite a number of saw bayonets—terribly ugly weapons, with a sword edge to the centre and a saw from there to the hilt. The Germans call this a pioneer's bayonet, but they do not hesitate to use it in an attack. I myself saw one covered with congealed blood.

In one dug-out a box of German "dum-dums" was found. They were the ordinary bullets reversed. I have seen wounds as big as one's fist made by such bullets.

I saw an Indian pluck off his water-bottle without a moment's hesitation and pour its contents down the throat of a Black Watch man hit in the back of the head. His kindness, alas! was of no avail, for the Highlander died almost immediately in his arms. "Finis," said the Indian with simple but dramatic sympathy.

A STORY OF IMPERFECT HOSPITALITY.

We all have acquaintances who press us to go and see them, any time—just when we like. But we rarely do like, writes "M. G." in the "Daily Chronicle," because we feel that people who really wanted to know us better would fix a meeting in the immediate future. These vague invitations, however kindly meant at the time they are made, are not meant seriously two minutes afterwards. At least, that is the impression they leave with us, and we wonder whether these curious folk who deal so casually with the possibility of intimacy with ourselves treat all their acquaintances in a like manner. If so, their hold upon social intercourse must be a feeble one.

Apparently they do not consider anyone worth a moment's concentration. Unless it is a matter not of concentration but of cake. "Cake" requires explanation, and even then must be translated liberally. I remember, as a school-girl, going with some girl friends into their home, at the end of an afternoon walk. Somehow I took it for granted I should be asked to tea; their mother had certainly given me to understand that I was always welcome. "Come in when you like, dear," she had said. So that it was with uneasiness, as well as disappointment, that I perceived gradually that no refreshment was to be offered me! After a few minutes of strained conversation, and trying not to look as if the hands of the clock were at "teatime," I made my departure, puzzled both by the lack of hospitality in a kindly woman, and the troubled faces of my friends. The younger one let me into the secret. "Oh, we were sorry you didn't stop to tea," she said impulsively. "And it was so silly of mother; just because there wasn't any cake." For the moment I could hardly believe my ears. It seemed so ridiculous that anyone should have minded offering a hungry girl of fifteen bread and butter and jam!

THE VIRTUE OF SINCERITY.

Here is a woeful lack of sincerity and of the kindness in small things which is such a help to us all. I turn with pleasure to the thought of a certain dear old lady, who lives in two rooms, is decidedly poor, and neither entertains nor is entertained in the social sense of the word. She usually is "at home," and I always feel perfectly free to run up the flight of stairs leading to her pretty sitting room, knock at her door and say in the most bare-faced fashion, "My dear Miss Brown, I've come for a cup of tea."

And how gladly she gives it me, and what a good cup of tea it always is! Cake? No, there is not any cake, unless you have sent a line to say you were coming. But there is daintily cut bread and butter and fragile china; there is a "comfy" chair to sit in, and, beyond everything, there is a welcome, a quiet, sincere, unostentatious welcome. Of course, I might have gone into a tea-shop. But any women who spends a great deal of her time as I do in "getting about," and knows the uneasiness resultant upon constant contact with strangers, will understand why I prefer to accept dear Miss Brown's standing, but not idle, invitation, to drop in just when I like.

THE MEERUT MURDER CASE.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

Debi Singh and five other Jats belonging to the 27th Light Infantry, Meerut, who were sentenced by the Sessions Judge to death for the murder of Patwari Ali Ahmad by shooting him with rifles, have appealed to the High Court against the conviction and sentences. It is alleged that the Patwari was riding along followed by a servant when Debi Singh fired and killed him. The other five accused were seen with Debi Singh immediately before. The Sessions Judge held that the Patwari was not killed by a stray bullet from the rifle range but had been deliberately shot in pursuance of a conspiracy among the Jats.

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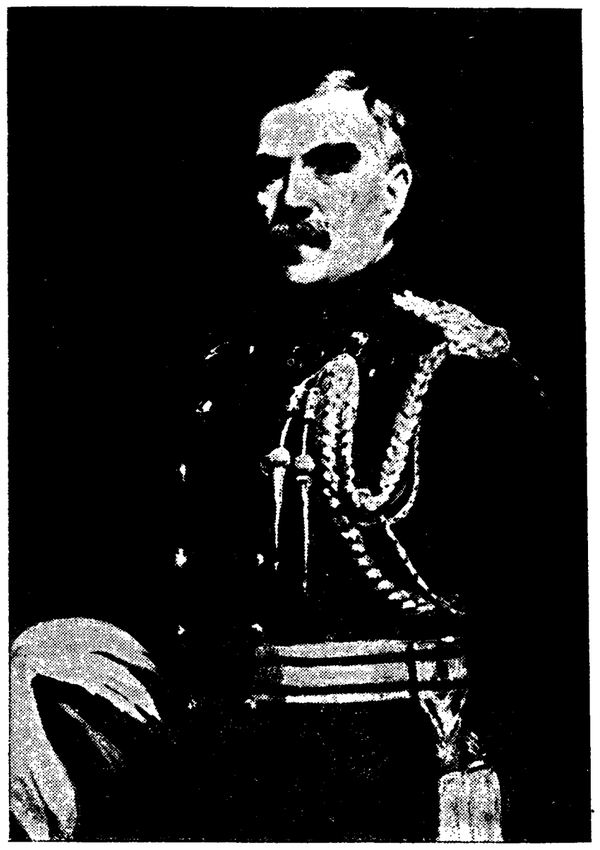

Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

Lieutenant-General Sir William Robertson, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff of the British Expeditionary Force.

Sir William Robertson rose from the ranks.

STORMING AN ALSATIAN HEIGHT.

STIRRING STORY OF FRENCH VALOUR.

A graphic story of how the French gained Hartmannsweilerkopf is told by the French "Eye-Witness." He says:—

The battalions of Chasseurs which had been fighting on the slopes for two months were reinforced in the last week of March by a regiment of infantry. After a minor action on March 17 we made a great attempt on March 23. Heavy guns and light guns with extraordinary precision poured hundreds of tons of shot on the objective. All the while could be seen hurtling among the trees fragments of dead Germans, arms, and sandbags from their defence works. Our infantry carried two lines of trenches and a redoubt and captured over 200 prisoners, but new lines appeared to view and these had to be carried also.

On the following day at dawn our lookouts saw that a big counter-attack was being prepared. Our artillery rapidly found the trenches with its fire and, as on the day before, we saw hurtling in the air men and their equipments. The night of the 25th passed without incident, and when the day of the 26th broke it was noted that the fog, which so often during the last two months had come to the help of the Germans, had fallen to the first rays of the sun. Between us and our objective there were at least three lines of trenches, strengthened by blockhouses containing machine guns, and the trees still masked the defences of the enemy. Our artillery had yet a great deal to do. Huge pines fell with a crash, having been severed about the height of a man from the ground, and toppled over into the craters formed by the explosion of the shells. The whole of the ground was a chaos of holes, branches, and trenches.

At this moment our infantry advanced, and 10 minutes later was on the summit; and on the crest, now cleared of trees, one of our men waved a large flag to our artillerymen, who were now sweeping the eastern slopes with their fire. At 3 o'clock an infantry regiment organized its position on the summit of the Hartmannsweilerkopf, and later all our forces swept down the eastern slope, in pursuit of the Germans, who were now completely demoralized. A chasseur named Dumoulin jumped alone into a German trench from which a machine gun was sweeping down our attack, felled the gunner, and stopped the fire. The attack of March 26 had the capture of the summit as its only object. But our men descended the other slope and then established themselves in a formidable position 300 metres above the Germans who were clinging to the lower slope.

This Hartmannsweilerkopf affair deprived the enemy of an admirable observation station of which we shall now have the benefit, and henceforth the whole plain to the east is under our fire. On March 31, notwithstanding the snow, we were able to count upon the ground 700 German dead, while a large quantity of material had been abandoned by the enemy. The capture of Hartmannsweilerkopf will be reckoned among the finest pages of the mountain war.

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LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 3.

On 3rd May, the Commissioners assembled at 10 a.m. and counsel for the prosecution and defence were present as before except that Mr. Rauf Ali had been privately engaged to appear on behalf of four other accused. Rur Singh of Churchak, Ferozepore District, arrested with Nidham Singh was also brought in. He made the 82nd accused, against whom Mr. H. Scott, S.P., Lahore, put in a formal complaint under orders of the Punjab Government.

The Commissioners' memorandum of notes was in the press. It was therefore arranged that as soon as it was available its purport so far as it related to Nidhan Singh and Rur Singh would be read out to them in vernaculars.

Amar Singh, approver, was then brought in and he stated that Parmanand, Sher Singh and Rahmat Ali who came with him in the Korea, as well as those who were arrested with him at the Mochi Gate house, were all members of his party. The witness was then cross-examined at length by the defence counsel.

LAHORE, May 4.

At the Lahore Special Tribunal to-day the approver Amar Singh's cross-examination was continued. After various counsel for the defence had cross-examined him, Pingley, one of the accused, also put some questions. He was then re-examined by the Government Advocate.

Mula Singh, alias Punjab Singh, of Muan Kot, second approver, then identified sixty of the accused and commenced to make his statement which gave details of the working of the revolutionary party in America. He had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

THE MULTAN TRIBUNAL.

ISEWALA DACOITY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, May 4.

In the Baqarpur dacoity case the Commissioners of the Special Tribunal in their judgment state their opinion that the shop keepers set fire to the Kotha to strengthen the case in revenge against the community whom they suspected of having taken part in a previous dacoity. The identification was unreliable and names were added indiscriminately to the list of the accused.

On Monday the Tribunal commenced the hearing of the Isewala case, the Juggiwala case being not yet ready.

A "nolle prosequi" was entered against fifty-two out of the ninety-two accused and there are two absconders. The dacoity took place on February 23rd, but was not reported to the police who heard of it later while investigating another offence.

It is alleged that six shops and three houses were burnt and loot was taken.

TREATMENT OF RETURNED EMIGRANTS.

FORMATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 4.

The "Civil and Military Gazettee" contradicts the report published by the "Tribune" about the formation of District Jirgas in the Punjab to enquire into the grievances of returned emigrants. The paper understands that what has really happened is this. In certain districts committees or punchayets of Sikhs have been formed to advise the local officers and through them the Government as to how the returned emigrants should be dealt with; whether they should be interned; restricted to their villages; placed under surveillance; or be left free and uncontrolled. In any way it is hoped through these local bodies to get trustworthy information and assurances from the people among whom they live as to the real character and tendencies of the returned emigrants. Nothing is further from the intention of the Government than to impose unnecessary restrictions on the freedom of the men but on the other hand many of them have shown by their acts that restrictions on individual cases are necessary to secure public safety.

ESCAPED PRISONERS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 4.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The German officers who escaped from the camp near Denbigh on the 4th April, have been sentenced to 28th days' imprisonment without hard labour.

Next time you feel a slight irritation in your throat, get a box of Zymole Trokeys and stop it. They give general satisfaction. 21

SIND LAND SETTLEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Sindh has been rightly described in certain quarters as the step-daughter of the Bombay Presidency. Its affairs hardly attract any notice and, though other provinces enjoy the full benefit of every progressive movement under the liberalising movement under the central Government at Bombay, yet we who ostensibly form an integral part of this great Presidency are severely left alone. Sindh is an essentially agricultural province. It can neither boast of mills nor of any industries but because the mighty Indus passes through it, it has made this sandy tract fertile. Therefore every question that affects the welfare of the landholder is a question of vital importance to us. I am afraid very few of your readers are aware that, though in other parts of the Presidency Government raises its revenue settlement every thirty years, yet here in Sindh the revision takes place in every ten years. Revision almost invariably means an increase in the revenue and I am not aware of a single case in which the incidence of land revenue has been decreased after a revised settlement. This frequent revision entails great hardship on the landholders and they have been agitating for a number of years for the same treatment being accorded to them as is accorded to landholders in other parts of the Presidency. For many a year they failed to create any impression. Some time back, however, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, Government were pleased to hold out a hope that a commission would be appointed to enquire into the whole question. The public in general and the landholders in particular had thus every reason to believe that their grievances would receive careful consideration. But all their hopes were soon dashed to the ground. Mr. Bhurgri asked for a mixed commission consisting of officials and non-officials, but it seems that he was persuaded to desist from fettering the choice of Government as regards the personnel of the Commission. We all however, fondly hoped that non-official opinion would be represented on the Commission. The principle of having mixed commissions has been accepted by the highest authority from the Secretary of State for India downwards, and we have every reason to believe that when Indian non-official opinion was represented on Royal Commissions, no objection would be raised to having a mixed commission on this question. We were, however, counting without our host. We forget that Sindh though nominally a part of the Presidency is however administered by the Commissioner in Sindh to whom the Government of Bombay has delegated almost all its powers as the local Government. It is understood that not a single Sindhi non-official has been nominated to serve on the commission which is to be composed entirely of officials. Perhaps no one seems to have been considered worthy of that office. We have been told that we as Indians lack in everything and now we find that even in matters that affect our daily bread, not a single non-official is considered fit to serve on the commission. If we had been told that Sindh is not yet ready for being treated on the same liberal lines as other parts of the Presidency for it has remained as quiet as a mummy and never clamoured for better consideration, we might have kept quiet. But not only are we denied the privilege of having somebody to represent our point on a commission whose deliberations will affect us vitally, but we are also told that no non-official in Sindh has the requisite qualifications to fill that high office. However, I suggest a few names who will add to the utility of any commission and bring to its deliberations a knowledge of the subject which not many officials can lay claim to. Among the landholding class there are many gentlemen of light and learning, who have studied this question from every possible point of view. I just name a few who in my opinion are every way fitted to serve on such a commission:

1. Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, retired Sessions Judge.
2. R. B. Hiranand Khemsing, B.A., L.L.B.
3. Mr. Mathuradas Ramchand, B.A. L.L.B.
4. R. B. Kauromal Chandanmal.
5. Prof. S. C. Shahani, M.A.
6. Mr. Mirza Kalichbeg, retired Deputy Collector.
7. R. B. Bulchand Dayaram, President Hyderabad Municipality.

It may be suggested that all the above gentlemen being landholders they are the parties concerned. I do not think that that would be a disqualification. On the contrary that would be an additional reason for selecting one of them. Sindh, however, does possess a few gentlemen who though not zemindars have studied all local agrarian problems. I shall name only a few:—

1. Hon. Mr. Harchandrai, President, Karachi Municipality.
2. Hon. Mr. Ghulam Hussein.
3. Mr. Himathsing Gajsing, Government pleader, Sukkur.

I purposely exclude of Hon. Mr. Bhurgri's name from the above lists for in my opinion he should remain outside and plan all the evidence before the Commission. I do not for a moment mean to suggest anything against the officials who have been nominated to the Commission, but the deliberations of the Commission will admittedly inspire greater confidence, if non-official opinion is also represented. It is not too late even now to amend the constitution of the Commission and thus enhance its prestige and utility in public estimation.—Yours, etc.,

A SINDHI.

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HIGH COURT.

VACATION SITTING.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

SUMS DUE ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE PIONEER BANK LTD. v. CHINUBHAI HARIBHAI AND ANOTHER.

At the vacation sitting of the High Court, the following short causes among others were disposed of.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs against the defendants to recover a sum of Rs. 12,000 due under five promissory notes, which were passed by the first defendant in favour of the second defendant and which were endorsed by the second defendant to the plaintiffs. The hundis were executed on 28th August 1912, and were made payable at different dates. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was paid by the first defendant to the Bank on 30th October 1912. At the due dates, the Bank presented the hundis to the defendant for payment but they were dishonoured and no amount was paid to the Bank. Hence the present suit was filed by the Bank to recover Rs. 12,000 (less Rs. 1,500 already paid), with interest at 9 per cent. from the defendants.

Mr. R. G. Munsif appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff Bank for the sum of Rs. 10,500 with interest at per cent. and costs and interest on judgment.

Solicitors for the Plaintiffs:—Messrs Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madan.

COMISSION AGENTS' DUES.

THE MITSIN BIESSAN KAISHA CO. LTD. Plaintiffs v. MEGJEE VASAIYA Defendants.

This was a suit to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 1,239-4-6 being the balance due in respect of his cotton transactions with the plaintiffs who had agreed to act as defendant's commission agents.

The defendant consigned to them for sale by them as commission agents and the plaintiffs made advances and payment on those goods from time to time. On the 16th day of August 1914 a balance of Rs. 14,921-15-5 was found to be due by him to the plaintiffs against 152 bales which remained unsold.

Owing to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe the various markets became depressed and the prices of cotton commenced and continued to fall very considerably as a result of which the margin in the defendant's account became reduced and finally exhausted. The plaintiffs called upon the defendant to make various payments on account of margin and so secure the plaintiffs for the advances they had made and warned him that on failure to maintain the requisite margin they would sell his goods and hold him responsible for the balance that might be found due. The defendant neglected to pay the amount and consequently the plaintiffs were compelled to sell his goods. The amount realised on the sale was credited to him in his account and he was called upon to pay the balance of Rs. 1,239-4-6 remaining due. He failed to pay it and so they had to file this suit.

Mr. K. M. Kemp instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs. Counsel stated that the defendant had paid Rs. 500 after the filing of the suit and accordingly a decree was passed for Rs. 739-4-6 with costs and interest on judgment at six per cent from the date of judgment till payment.

DUES ON SUPPLY OF MILL STORES.

PHEROZE N. MOTABHOY & Co. Plaintiffs v. THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING Co. Defendants.

The plaintiffs sold certain mill stores to the defendants. The goods were despatched from Bombay by rail and were duly received by the defendants who paid a portion of the price and promised to pay the balance within a short time. In the meantime the defendant Company's partners fell out and the plaintiffs' claim remained unpaid though repeated demands were made. The affairs of the Cotton Company became worse and worse and the plaintiffs feeling apprehensive about their claim filed the suit. They further obtained an attachment before judgment of monies belonging to the defendants in the Bank of Bombay. The bank, however, had only a sum of Rs. 14-11-3 in their hands as belonging to the defendants. The plaintiffs then learnt that there were certain goods of the Company with the Bank of Madras and they obtained an attachment of those goods. The Bank of Madras claimed that it was entitled to those goods in its possession for monies advanced by it against the goods.

Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Merwanji, Kola, Romer, Billimoria & Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 2,100-0-11 the amount claimed with costs and interest on judgment at six per cent till payment and confirmed the attachment.

PHEROZE N. MOTABHOY & Co. Plaintiffs v. THE POONA & SILK MANUFACTURING Co. Defendants.

Mr. J. D. Davar who appeared for the plaintiffs said that this was a similar suit for the balance of price of certain mill-stores sold by the plaintiffs to the defendants between November 1914 and February 1915. The amount now due was Rs. 4,615-7-2. A decree was passed for the amount claimed with costs and interest on judgment at six per cent till payment.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs Messrs. Merwanji, Kola, Romer, Billimoria and Co.

BALANCES DUE ON INSURANCE PREMIA

THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co. Plaintiffs v. THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON & SPINNING Co. Defendants.

This suit was to recover Rs. 3,716-8-11, the balances due on account of certain premia in respect of insurance effected by the defendants on their goods with the plaintiff company effected in the years 1911 to 1914.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff and proved the claim and the usual decree was passed for the amount with costs and interest. Mr. Davar then stated that the plaintiffs had obtained an attachment before judgment of the monies and goods belonging to the defendants in the hands of the banks of Bombay and Madras and asked that the attachments be confirmed. His Lordship did so.

BALANCE DUE ON COTTON-DYED GOODS

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING Coy., Plaintiffs vs. ROOPCHAND GANPAT, Defendant.

The defendant purchased fifty-one khaki drills at Rs. 6-8 per piece and one extra bale of cotton-dyed goods at 3-7 per piece. He paid Rs. 12,818-12 on account and a balance of Rs. 3,006-4 remained due, out of which the defendant paid Rs. 1,500 after the filing of the suit.

Mr. D. F. Mulla instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs. A decree was passed for Rs. 1,506-4 plus Rs. 100 by way of interest with costs and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

SEQUEL TO "JAME" CASE.

APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF SIR D PETIT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, with Mr. M K. Alpaiwalla, solicitor, presented an application on behalf of Sir Dinshah M. Petit

In the course of his written application, Mr. Alpaiwalla stated that in the issues of several papers of the 29th April, was published a report of evidence given by Sir Dinsha Davar in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" defamation case. From this it appeared that Sir Dinsha Davar had deposed to certain alleged conversation between him and Sir Dinsha Petit. Sir Dinsha Petit was at Ootacamand, and on reading the evidence of Sir Dinsha Davar, he sent a telegram on the 3rd instant, to his solicitors, Messrs. Merwanji, Kolah, Romer, Billimoria and Company as follows: "Mr. Justice Davar's account of his conversation with me as reported is inaccurate and misleading. Moreover, I have never represented myself to him as expressing the opinion of the Conference. Please appear before the Magistrate on my behalf, inform him I will be in Bombay on the 26th instant, and apply that in the interests of justice I should be given an opportunity to state what actually passed between Mr. Justice Davar and myself." Mr. Alpaiwalla said he was advised and verily believed that in the interests of justice and to arrive at a correct decision in this case it was essential that the evidence of Sir Dinsha Petit should be taken as to what the conversation was and whether he represented the views of the Association. He prayed that under Section 540 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Magistrate might be pleased to take the evidence of Sir Dinsha Petit after he returned to Bombay on the 26th instant and keep this application on the file of this case.

The Magistrate said that this was ex parte application.

Mr. Velinkar said it was so, but he submitted that under Section 540 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Magistrate could issue a notice on the other side to show cause why Sir Dinsha Petit should not be examined as a witness.

The Magistrate said it was unusual for a person, who was not a party to the case, to apply that he should be examined as a witness. In his opinion there was no reason why an application of this kind should be granted.

Mr. Velinkar said the application could be supported in the interests of justice and fairness to the witness.

The Magistrate said if every person, who was referred to in the course of evidence in the case, rushed to the Court and applied to be made a witness, it was likely that there would be no end to the case. It was open to the parties to bring as witnesses persons who were referred to in the proceedings. The Magistrate thought such persons should in the first instance apply to the parties in the case, and after they had done that as a last resort it was open to them to make a statement in the Court. On *ex-parte* application of this kind, he thought, should not be considered in relation to evidence which had already been led. If strong grounds were made out for calling a witness as a Court witness it was another matter. That was not so in this case. Sir Dinsha Petit should make his application in person, and it must be made in the morning.

The Magistrate passed the following order: "File. Application should be made in the morning and by the person aggrieved. I do not propose at this stage to call Sir Dinsha Petit as a Court witness."

ECHO OF THE BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

SERIOUS DACOITIES REPORTED FROM BARISAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, May 3.

Another absconding accused in the Barisal conspiracy case named Chandi Charan Kar was arrested in a house at Shabasspur by the local police on 29th April last. Chandi has been remanded to hajat until 14th May when his case will be heard.

Two more dacoities are reported from Barisal. A dacoity with murder was committed at the village Taktabunia in the house of Akubali, on 22nd April. Two women were seriously wounded by the dacoits. One of them succumbed.

Another serious dacoity was committed in the house of Haji Islam of village of Khalishakhali on 18th April last. The dacoits were armed with deadly weapons. They at first bound the inmates of the house and then began to belabour Haji Islam and assault the females. The dacoits decamped with Rs. 2,100.

SEVENTY PERSONS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, May 4.

In connection with recent dacoities in the district of Backergunj, the police arrested about seventy persons and more arrests are expected shortly.

THE HAJ COMMITTEE.

The Governor in Council has reappointed the following gentlemen to be members of the Haj Committee, Bombay, for the term which will expire on the 15th September, 1916:—

Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhai Ebrahim, J.P.; Mr. Suleman Kassim Haji Mitha, J.P.; Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Subhani, J.P.; Khan Saheb Haji Ebrahim Haji sumar Patel, J.P.; Mr. Nur Mahomed Haji Dada, J.P.; Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, J.P.; Mr. Abdul Kader Khatkhatay, B.A., LL.B., J.P.; Mirda Mahomed Shirazi, J.P.; Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar.-at-Law, J.P.; Mr. Abdul Razzak, J.P.; Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, J.P.; Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Kadwani, J.P.

LAWYERS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MR WACHA'S PROTEST.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's Offices, the Chairman, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Trust's Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, regarding general retainers to be given to Counsel and suggesting that the retainer to Mr. Strangman be renewed, that a general retainer be given to Mr. Campbell for all High Court work and that a general retainer be given to Mr. Mulla for all land acquisition cases. The Chairman recommended this proposal. Mr. Wacha had made a minute of dissent opposing the renewal of a retainer to Mr. Strangman and a retainer to Mr. Campbell and observing that they had very able Indian lawyers, certainly superior to Mr. Campbell and he suggested that any of the following should be selected:- Mr. Bahadurji, Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Desai. He was opposed to retainers being given to Counsel who were out of the country for more than half a year.

The Chairman said this had now become an annual fight, but they must adopt the advice of their solicitors in such matters.

Mr. Wacha said the solicitors always suggested European names. He strongly protested against this racial distinction.

The Chairman moved a resolution in terms of the solicitors' recommendation.

Mr. Wacha moved as an amendment that retainers for High Court work be given to Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Mulla be retained for land acquisition cases. He observed that Mr. Campbell was an unknown quantity and he did not understand why his name was suggested at all.

Mr. Wacha's amendment was put to the vote and lost, he, Mr. Gamadia and Sir Bhalchandra voting in favour of it.

Mr. Simcox moved that Mr. Binning's name he substituted in place of Mr. Campbell. This amendment was also lost, Mr. Simcox alone voting for it.

Mr. Gamadia moved that Mr. Bahadurji's name be substituted in place of Mr. Campbell. He said Government had recognised the merits of this gentleman by appointing him Advocate-General and they must now retain him as one of the best men available.

The amendment was put to the vote and the Chairman by his casting vote declared it lost. Mr. Gamadia asked for a poll, which resulted as under:—

For:—Mr. Simcox; Mr. Gamadia; Mr. Wacha; Major Hepper; and Sir Bhalchandra.

Against:—Mr. Orr; Mr. Whyte; Sir Sassoon David; Mr. Tod and Mr. Cadell.

The Chairman gave his casting vote against the amendment which was declared lost.

The original proposition was then put to the vote and declared carried, four voting for and four against the Chairman giving a casting vote. Mr. Wacha demanded a poll and the proposition was carried by five votes against four, the Chairman's vote being included in the majority.

PEGOUD'S EXPLOITS.

A BRIGADIER GERARD OF THE AIR.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the "Dail Chronicle" special correspondent writes from Paris on April 6:—

I have already narrated some of the daring eploits of the French aviator, Pegoud, the man who looped the loop on a summer day in England, when great crowds assembled at Brooklands to watch him weave magic circles in the blue sky. Since this war began he has been a sort of "Brigadier Gerard" of the air, and his audacities have made him a terror to the enemy. He has now added two new adventures to his record.

On Saturday last a German Aviatik, as their machines are called, flew over towards Saint Menehould. The pilot's objective was the railway line, on which he hurled nine bombs, without, however, doing any damage.

The German flew at such a great height that he was beyond the range of the French guns which fired at him. It was them that Pegoud went up, cheered by soldiers and civilians, but the Aviatik, suspecting that Pegoud was in pursuit, flew off on swift wings and would not fight, so that the French airman, after a hard chase, returned without his prey.

Pegoud was angry and vowed in his laughing way that he would not rest until he had swooped upon another bird.

PEGOUD LYING IN WAIT.

He had his chance that evening when a Taube appeared. Pegoud was waiting for him and rose at once like a hungry falcon.

He swept so quickly upon the German that he was able to swoop upon him from above. The two airmen manoeuvred about each other as though playing a game of hide-and-seek in the sky, but Pegoud kept close with splendid airmanship, turning and tacking in hardly more than his own length of wings.

Then he fired several shots at the enemy's machine, piercing it vitally, so that it staggered in the air like a wounded bird. The German pilot, however, was a man of skill and cool nerve, and he succeeded in making a steep volplane to earth while Pegoud followed hot upon his downward flight, landing at the same time to receive the surrender of the German aviator and observer, who were unwounded.

Pegoud had a fine appetite for dinner, and his good humour was restored.

On the same day, near Chalon-sur-Marne, a French dragoon, who is trying a monoplane, brought down two other German airmen, who are also prisoners. Unfortunately a Taube which dropped bombs on Armentieres on Easter Sunday did a good deal of damage. It killed one man and wounded ten others, another escaped.

GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL,

COMMITTEE APPOINTED FOR REORGANIZATION.

The following Resolution of the Government of Bombay appointing a committee to consider the question of the reorganisation of the Government Law School of Bombay was published yesterday:—

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th July, 1913, the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar-at-Law, put a question whether in the interests of legal education in the Bombay Presidency Government would consider the desirability of appointing full-time principal and professors at the Government Law School. It was stated in reply that Government had had a similar proposal under consideration six years ago, that at that time they came to the conclusion that the appointment of full-time principal and professors was unnecessary, but that they were disposed to consider that conditions had changed since then in a direction which rendered it desirable again to examine the question. Accordingly the question of the reorganization of the school was taken up. Opportunity was also taken of the arrival in [illegible] of Sir Alfred Hopkinson to obtain his advice as to the steps which might be taken to reorganize the school with reference to existing local conditions and requirements. The recommendations made by him are contained in Appendix VII to the report submitted by him to the University of Bombay. As some of these recommendations are essentially matters for the University to deal with, while, on the other hand, Government are primarily concerned with others, his Excellency the Governor in Council considers that it will be of advantage if a joint committee, on which both Government and the University are represented, is appointed for the purpose of considering simultaneously both sets of recommendations and drawing up a general plan of reorganization in respect of the University syllabus, as well as the internal arrangements of the school. He is accordingly pleased to appoint a committee, consisting of the following eight members nominated in equal proportions by Government and the Bombay University:—

Government Nominees:—(1) The Director of Public Instruction, (2) The Hon. the Advocate-General, (3) The Principal Government Law School, (4) Mr. Dinsha Fardunji Mulla, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court.

University Nominees:—(5) Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., B.A., LL.B., (6) The Revd. Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D., (7) The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., (8) Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao, M.A., LL.B.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar should be the Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee should be requested to consider the recommendations made by Sir Alfred Hopkinson referred to above, as also the report on the Law School made by the Committee appointed by the University in 1912 for the inspection of colleges, together with the remarks of the Principal thereon, and to favour Government with their opinion on those proposals and on the following questions which have been raised at one time or other:—

(a) Whether it is desirable that the Government Law School should be made a full-time institution.

(b) If so, where it should be located, what its staff should be, and on what terms that staff should be engaged.

(c) If, on the other hand, the Committee are of opinion that a full-time Law College is not required, whether at least the Principal should be a full-time officer, so that he may be present in the school library during the day and may be consulted by students, and, if so, what his salary should be and what conditions should be attached to the appointment.

(d) Whether it is advisable that a maximum number should be fixed for the students in the school in future.

The Governor in Council will be glad to consider any other suggestions or proposals for the reform of the Law School which the Committee may have to make. Before formulating their recommendations, the Committee will be at liberty to consult such persons as they may consider necessary.

The report of the Committee should be accompanied by an estimate of the financial effect of any measures which may be recommended by them.

The Collector of Bombay and the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, should be requested to furnish any information which the Committee may require for the purposes of their report.

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Thus, **Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.**, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Isles, writes: "For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating tropical climate there is, according to my experience, no better invigorator than Sanatogen."

As the President of the Indian Medical Board, **Sir Havelock Charles,** points out: "While in the temperate zone a great strain of work may be endured without impairment of power, in the tropics the powers of resistance are greatly lowered, and eventually, in the predisposed, the nerve break-down called Neurasthenia ensues."

Whether or not you are predisposed to Neurasthenia, you will certainly benefit by taking Sanatogen, especially at this time of the year when the excessive heat throws an extra strain on the system. Thus, the Wife of **Mr. Justice Kensington** writes: "In the great heat of Lahore, where it is especially trying, Mr. Kensington and I have taken Sanatogen, and we have both found it a wonderful reviver and nerve-tonic."

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This will enable you to acquire that extra nerve-energy which spells success in every business and profession; which gives you a zest and a delight in your work; which makes you keen and concentrated, alert and self-confident, and thus gives you the power to realise your ambitions.

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THE DEATH WHISTLE.

AMAZING STORY OF GERMAN BARBARITY.

A grim story of German barbarity to their own wounded is related by Mr. Victor E. Marsden, of the "Morning Post," in an article on the work of Mr. Alexander Guchkov, formerly President of the Russian Duma, and now at the head of the Red Cross organisation on the German front.

M. Guchkov, who has seen war in many lands, has brought back, says our contemporary, a little piece of mechanism provided by the German Government for the German military hospitals and used by them on the field, which proves what the German is—

It is nominally, a special form of whistle with which the hospital orderlies who inspect the fields of battle are supposed to summon extra aid when needed.

It hangs by a few links of chain from a button of the tunic. About 5in. long, it looks like a rounded bit of wood shaped to fit the grasp.

From one end protrudes the whistle, which really whistles when blown, but is a strong steel tube looking more like a

SMALL BORE REVOLVER MUZZLE

when viewed end on. At the other end of the wooden grip is a small cross-piece, round which a couple of fingers can conveniently hook. A very curious whistle, and of no particular value as such.

But grip the wooden handle, and catch a couple of fingers in the cross-piece, and pull apart, and you find something working like a squirt.

Butit is not a squirt, not even for hot vitriol, the latest Germanic war-weapon: that peculiar invention of the fiend is "

This "whistle" for hospital orderlies is a miniature single-shot pistol. The whistle part runs solid through the handle and beyond; whenthe cross-piece is pulled out like a piston it reveals a slot, into which a ball-cartridge is slipped. There is a strong spiral spring in the upper part, against which you pull to expose the loading slot. This spring also serves the firing pin.

The hospital men of the German Army, having satisfied themselves that a given German soldier lying helpless on the field of battle is of no further use to the State as a part of the fighting machine, apply the innocent-looking "whistle" to temple or heart or other vital spot. There is practically no noise, and the work is

The German soldier is not a man, only a part of the war-machine, and his value when "outed" is that of the useless horse, namely, the skin he wears. Whether the wretch might recover and live out an average lifetime minus a limb or two is of no importance. The German soldier's value is not the life that is still in him, but the uniform he wears, which may serve for another bit of newly-impressed mechanism.

It is quite a small thing, this hospital orderly "whistle," but it opens up an illimitable vista into the foul minds of those who have been ruling modern Germany, the makers—and the un-makers—of the German Empire.

RADIUM IN THE GARDEN.

STRIKING RESULT OF SEEDLING EXPERIMENTS.

In one of the many little garden laboratories that have sprung up experiments carried on for two years on radium and radium water as an alleged miracle worker in the garden and farm are reaching a triumphant conclusion this spring, writes the "Daily Mail."

Seeing is believing. In a South of London suburb both in the house and in the garden are to be seen side by side groups of flowerpots and pans sown with mustard seed. Some of these pots have been grown in a soil mixed with radium refuse, some have been watered with radium water, and some grown in ordinary soil. To the eye the results are quite conclusive.

In one of the radium pots every single seed has germinated and grown into a lusty sapling, and the older the plants the more remarkable is their superiority to those that have had no radium treatment. The superiority is in some cases—notably with such root plants as radishes—100 per cent.

If these results are corroborated there is no reason why we should not use radium even on a field scale. There are thousands of tons of radium refuse in England. It is being used in one district as a foundation for roads. As for radium water, the powder used for making the water will last, so it is calculated, for 2,500 years. Only the radiations are soluble in water. The rest is insoluble, and the exhaustion of the powder is not apparent in a generation.

British seedsmen are making similar experiments and find the results very striking. They have just discovered the cause of certain baffling exceptions in their results. These failures were due, it was found, to the presence of copper, which is a virulent plant poison. Wherever the copper has been got rid of the results have been good, and the radium can even cancel a certain amount of poison. It certainly seems to bring back to life seeds that were on the point of death.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

FACE GUM

For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's **Solid Gold** Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

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NO MORE SECRET DIPLOMACY

I. L. P. PEACE IDEAL.

Several of the resolutions adopted at the concluding session of the Independent Labour Party conference at Norwich during ma'l week (Mr. F. W. Jowett, M.P., in the chair) had reference with the war.

The first, moved by Mr. W. C. Anderson, M. P., declared:—

That it is essential to the present and future welfare of the working class movement and to the wider question of permanent peace that the party should resume its educational propaganda, directing attention, among other matters, to the persistent misrepresentations by the Press and many employers of the conditions and habits of the working people, to the real danger of the entire collapse of trade union standards, to the grave problems of taxation and unemployment that will arise at the conclusion of the war to the question of secret diplomacy the balance of power, the terms of peace and the reconstruction of the machinery by which the democracies of Europe can come together for the maintenance of social justice and the abolition of war.

Mr. Albery (Willesden) advocated a truce to the war with a view to a settlement being arrived at. He believed Germany would jump at the chance and would be ready to evacuate Belgium.

The party policy of the I.L.P. was introduced by Mr. Norman (City of London) when he called upon the conference by resolution to approve and endorse the policy of the National Administrative Council during the present crisis, believing such policy to be in line with the history and traditions of international Socialism.

The resolution was carried.

AFTER THE WAR.

A resolution on foreign policy and peace settlement called upon the workers to guard against allowing elements to enter the settlement which would be a pretext and excuse for future devastating wars, and in order to secure this it recommended:—

That the people concerned shall give consent before there is transfer of territory; no future treaty, agreement, or understanding be entered into without the knowledge of the people and the consent of Parliament, and machinery to be created for the democratic control of foreign policy; drastic all-round reduction of armaments by international agreement, together with the nationalisation of the manufacture of armaments, and the national control of the export of armaments by one country to another; British foreign policy to be directed in future towards establishing a federation of the nations and the setting up of an International Council, whose decisions shall be public, together with the establishment of Courts for the interportation and enforcement of treaties and International Law.

The resolution was adopted.

A matter which raised much animated discussion was the Resolution on the recruiting campaign. This expressed strong disapproval of the Labour party's action, as well as that of the I.L.P. members of Parliament, in speaking from platforms in justification of the war. On a card vote it was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

In the course of the debate Mr. Norman condemned any system of recruiting which was influenced by economic or social pressure and said the campaign with which the Labour party had been identified was deplorable.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., spoke to a resolution protesting against the severe sentence passed upon 53 members of the Russian Seamen's Union, and the arrest of five Socialist members of the Duma, and asking the British Government to bring pressure on the Russian Government, with a view to their ultimate freedom. He said one of the biggest risks we were running in connection with the war was being allied to a nation whose record in the past and in the present disgraced every essence of civilisation and progress.

The conference concluded without completing the agenda.

ACID STOMACHS ARE DANGEROUS.

COMMON SENSE ADVICE BY A DISTINGUISHED SPECIALIST.

"Acid" stomachs are dangerous because acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach, thus hindering and preventing the proper action of the stomach, and leading to nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble from which people suffer. Medicines and medicinal treatments are useless in such cases, for they leave the source of the trouble, the *acid in the stomach*, as dangerous as ever. The acid must be neutralised and its formation prevented, and the best thing for this purpose is half a teaspoonful of *bisurated* magnesia, a simple antacid, taken in a little warm or cold water after eating, which not only neutralises the acid but also prevents the fermentation from which acidity is developed. Foods which ordinarily cause greatest distress can be eaten with impunity if the meal is followed with a little *bisurated* magnesia, which can be obtained of any chemist, and should always be kept handy.

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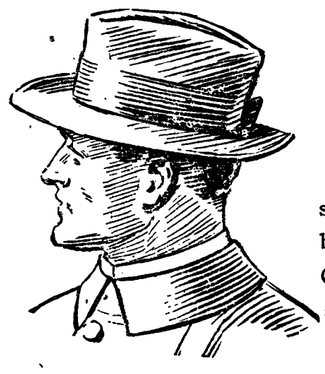

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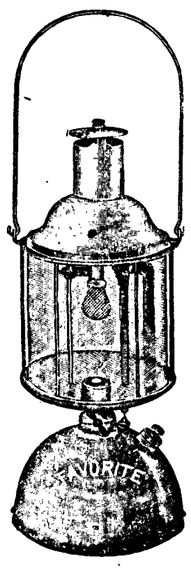

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

DEMOCRACY AND DISCIPLINE.

THE FRENCH ARMY MODEL.

RELATIONS OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

The fifth of the admirable articles treating historically the operations and organization of the French Army since August closes on a note of optimism, writes the special correspondent of "The Times" at Paris. The French have now got a young Army. The Higher Command has been rejuvenated; the generals are younger by about 10 years than their predecessors. The older men have been retired or been given other work.

This is in accordance with General Joffre's known views. Before the war broke out he expressed his belief in new blood and insisted on a high standard of activity in Army commands. Before this work could be completed, old as well as young generals were tried in the fire of actual experience, and the result justified General Joffre's previsions. Some were unequal to the strain; thus became apparent the necessity of replacing them by men of greater force. As the writer of the review says, the Generalissimo has promoted lieutenant-colonels over the heads of seniors. He has given them brigades, divisions, and even Army Corps.

At the same time some of the older men have merited his confidence. Gallieni, the Governor of Paris, who organized the defence of the city when the Germans were approaching, and assisted in the Battle of the Ourcq, had reached the age limit some two or three years before the war broke out, and his coadjutor in Paris, Manoury, head of the mobile Army, has also passed the fatal 63.

POSITION OF THE RANKER.

In response to the urgent need for officers, men have been raised from the ranks. The private of yesterday has now his epaulettes. The semi-official report which I have quoted attributed the ease and success of these appointments to the intellectual and physical development of the generation with the colours and to the warlike qualities of the race. There is no feeling in France against the ranker; this is the spirit of democracy. When a private is promoted, he finds little jealousy amongst his old comrades and no resentment amongst his new. Both classes accept him gracefully. The older officers give him counsel and encouragement.

In England, and still more in Germany, the attitude of the men is different. They seem to distrust the ranker, not liking to follow him, and his transference to another regiment is often advisable. Yet the same causes which have brought about the catholic spirit in France will probably produce like results in England. The main cause operating in a democracy is universal service. The millionaire, who responds to the mobilization order in his motor-car, may have to accept orders from his servant, who is a sergeant. The case in all its picturesque topsy-turvy is by no means rare and illustrates the system. Jack may become the master on the day of mibilization.

CAMARADERIE IN THE ARMY.

The French officer is generally modest in origin and limited in purse. This applies particularly to the infantry. He owes advancement to hard work. Often he lives like a monk on his small pay, being unable to marry. If blessed with a wife, he will dine at home; otherwise the "cercle militaire" represents to him the regimental mess. Smart men and men of family go to the cavalry, which, until the war, was supposed to be the home of reaction. The typical cavalryman is tall and aristocratic. Apart from the General Staff, which is exceptionally brilliant, army brains lie in the artillery and engineers, which absorb the cleverest graduates of the Polytechnique. Joffre's outstanding abilities come largely from his scientific training; he knows how to handle railways as do few commanders.

But technical superiority does not imply class feeling. "A man's a man for a' that." British officers marvel at the promiscuity of French "confrères." They are amazed to see officers and non-coms. sitting at the same table in a spirit of good-fellowship. A private will not feel embarrassed at facing his commandant across the white cloth of a restaurant. Each will talk freely to the other. At the front the same fraternity exists. In a tiny cabaret, behind the trenches, captain and corporal will bend their heads over a chess-board whilst the corporal's comrades comment on the game between puffs from pipes and cigarettes.

DISCIPLINE ON OCCASION.

The officer sees nothing *infra dig* in such rivalry, but how is discipline to be maintained? That is the question. Yet it would scarcely have been asked if the reader had been present with officer and men on duty. Then he would have seen that a real discipline exists—notwithstanding the *camaraderie*. The moment the service is concerned an iron shutter falls, cutting off every consideration but that of the military work in hand. Appearances are deceptive in the French Army, as in other directions of French life. How often has one misjudged the soldier—the finest fighting material in Europe, according to Lord Roberts and General Joffre—because of his slouch. Yet on the march the slouch disappears. One sees only the solid, efficient fighting machine galvanized into action. And behind the friendly feeling of officers to men is a stern discipline, which asserts itself when the occasion demands it. Authority strikes hard and unrelentingly when it is disobeyed in an essential.

Even in peace time an unrepealed Act gives power to a Court-Martial to punish by death an assault upon the superior. The Commander-in-Chief, the fountain-head of discipline, is unpitying where efficiency is concerned. He steels his heart to strike his friends when they prove wanting in the hour of trial. The *C'est bien* of Joffre is rarely given, and only for duty bravely done. It brings a blush to veteran cheeks for the sheer unaccustomed joy of it. It would be quite a mistake to assume, as some have done, that the French have no discipline, that their Army is an "armed ob." Nothing could be farther from the truth. If the rod is not paraded it is there in pickle for the wrong-doer.

A PATERNAL SYSTEM.

The system which, indeed, has given the best results is paternal. A colonel, addressing his troops, says involuntarily: "*Mes enfants.*" Such a *regime* suggests the family, and the foundations of it are laid in the regiment itself, where the duke and the dustman, the savant and the illiterate peasant, live side by side during their period of military service. The result is natural comprehension and sympathy, the beginnings of that national unity so apparent in the present crisis.

Any other system which did not appeal to the Frenchman's heart and head, which tried to make him an automaton, would fail miserably. Naturally independent and *frondeur* in this disposition, he must be taught the value of discipline and co-ordination. That the Army has succeeded in this is proof of its virtue. Socialists now frankly admit the educative qualities of the barracks where, formerly, they spoke of its vices. That the Republic has succeeded in popularizing the Army is one of its greatest assets, and that it has been able to do so is due to the cordial simplicity of the officers, living laborious and anonymous lives as far removed as possible from the theatrical atmosphere of 1870.

INNOCENT WOMAN TWICE IMPRISONED.

PARDON AND COMPENSATION.

The Home Office announces that the King, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has been pleased to grant to Mrs. Mary Johnson free pardons in respect of her convictions at the Surrey Sessions on October 15, 1912, and July 1, 1913, upon charges of sending threatening letters. The Treasury have sanctioned the payment of a substantial sum to Mrs. Johnson, who suffered two terms of imprisonment for offences of which she has now been proved to be innocent.

The grant of pardon and compensation to Mrs. Johnson, says "The Times," is the sequel to the conviction of Eliza Ellen Woodman, the wife a railway goods fereman, of Redhill, at the Surrey Assizes on February 24 last in what was known as the invisible ink case. Mrs. Woodman was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour for sending to Major K. O. Foster, a magistrate at Redhill, letters threatening to murder him. The prisoner was detected by her use of marked stamps and of notepaper which had been previously marked with invisible ink, and there were other similar charges against her. When threatening letters began to be received by persons in the neighbourhood in 1912 suspicion fell on Mrs. Johnson, who was sentenced in October of that year to six months' imprisonment for sending a letter threatening to murder Mrs. Woodman. Soon after her release there was a renewal of the trouble, and Mrs. Johnson was again convicted and sentenced to 12 months' hard labour. On appeal, this conviction was quashed in June, 1913, but in the following month Mrs. Johnson was again convicted and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in the second division. In July last she was charged for the fourth time with sending threatening letters, her husband being similarly accused, but both were acquitted. Mrs. Johnson was a witness at the trial of Mrs. Woodman this year. Mrs. Woodman, in her defence, told a remarkable story, alleging that a man followed her home and compelled her to post three letters, threatening to cut her throat with a carving knife if she failed to do so.

FAILURE OF A GREAT SHIP COMBINE.

A receiver has been appointed for the great Morgan ship trust which was to wrest the mercantile trident from Britannia and to enable America to "take her place on the seas."

"It is possible and even probable that the passing of the late Mr. J. P. Morgan's £20,000,000 shipping combine into the hands of a receiver will attract more attention in England than here," says the New York correspondent of the "Telegraph."

"Beyond a small paragraph recording that the International Mercantile Marine Company, which controls the American Line and some of the chief British Atlantic passenger lines, except the Cunard, has 'passed quietly into the hands of a receiver,' the event was unnoticed in the newspapers.

"This does not affect the subsidiary companies—the White Star, Dominion, Atlantic Transport, and American lines. They will continue to operate their services just as usual."

Life is too short to be spent in bad health. Take Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and perfect cure for constipation, and straighten yourself up. Tastes good, smells good, is good, does good. D 14

SCANDAL OF PRZEMYSL

OVERFED AUSTRIAN OFFICERS

CATS AND DOGS FOR THE GARRISON.

The inner story of the siege and surrender of Przemysl is told by "The Times" special correspondent with the Russian Armies, Mr. Stanley Washburn, who, by the courtesy of the Russian High Command, was the first foreigner to visit the great Galician fortress since its fall. The garrison, which numbered three times more men than were needed for the defence of the forts, was doomed to starvation from the moment of investment. To make matters worse, the Austrian officers do not seem to have attempted to mitigate the lot of their men by sharing their hardships.

Przemysl is the story of an impregnable fortress two to three times over-garrisoned, with patient, haggard soldiers starving in the trenches, and sleek, faultlessly dressed officers living on the fat of the land in fashionable hotels and restaurants.

The captured garrison consist on the present count of 131,000 men and nearly 4,000 officers. The civil population, which normally numbers 50,000, has probably been reduced to about 40,000. It is estimated that fully 20,000 were lost through casualties, sickness, and missing. Thus the siege started with a total population within the lines of investment of approximately 200,000. Experts estimate that the fortress could have been held with 50,000 or 60,000 men against any forces the Russians could bring against it.

The city lies in a valley, encircled by hills. The nearest of the outer forts to the town is more than five miles away, thus preventing the possibility of shells ever falling within the city at all. The result is that the line of the outer forts, which has been held until the last, is probably about 25 miles in circumference. It becomes perfectly obvious then that, through gross incompetence, the plethora of troops shut up here was trebling the mouths to feed and adding nothing to the strength of the position.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND WASTE.

It is probable that such supplies as were available were uneconomically expended, with the result that when the pinch came the situation was at once acute and the suffering of all classes, save the officers, became general. First the cavalry and transport horses were consumed, then everything available. Cats were sold at eight shillings and fair-sized dogs at a sovereign. While the garrison became thin and half-starved, the mode of life of the officers in the town remained unchanged. The Café Sieber was constantly well-filled with *dilettante* officers, who gossiped and played cards and billiards and led the life to which they were accustomed in Vienna. Apparently very few shared any of the hardships of their men, or made any effort to relieve their conditions. In the Hotel Royal until the last officers had their three meals a day, with fresh meat, cigars, cigarettes, wines, and every luxury, while, as a witness has informed me, their own orderlies and servants begged for a slice of bread. There can be no question that the ultimate surrender was due to the fact that the garrison was on the verge of starvation, while the officers' diet was merely threatened with curtailment. Witnesses state that private soldiers were seen actually to fall in the streets from lack of nourishment. The officers are reported to have retained their private thoroughbred riding-horses until the day before the surrender, when 2,000 of them were killed to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Russians.

A Russian officer of high rank informed me that, when he entered the town, hundreds of these bodies of beautiful thoroughbred horses were to be seen with half-crazed Austrian and Hungarian soldiers tearing into the bodies, their faces and hands smeared red with blood, as they devoured the raw flesh. This officer stated that even his Cossack orderly, who, as he put it, was by no means of a delicate disposition, wept when he beheld the horrid spectacle of half-famished men gorging themselves on raw meat.

THE HONOURS OF WAR.

General Kusmanek and most of the senior officers immediately departed in automobiles for the Headquarters of the Russian Commander. After a brief interview they proceeded by train to Kiev, where, I understand, they will remain until the end of the war. Under the first conditions of surrender the Austrians were not allowed to retain their swords, but this order has been revoked by the Grand Duke Commanding-in-Chief, with the result that no one in the town to-day would imagine that the Austrians were prisoners and the Russians their captors.

It is impossible to conceive a greater contrast than that between the business-like Russian officers and the easy-going, dapper Austrians. The bulk of the Russian officers are barely distinguishable from their own soldiers, and all look what they are—serious, hard-fighting men. On the other hand, the greatest stretch of imagination cannot picture the Austrian officers one sees in the streets fighting at all. Sleek cavalry officers, in smart uniforms, with trailing sabres and ringing spurs, saunter about, laughing and joking, and apparently obvious of the fact that their equine commands have long since been eaten up and that their troopers are already on the way to Lemberg. Again one sees wasp-waisted, blue-coated infantry officers casually watching their haggard men, whose faces are pinched and wan with hunger and exposure, as they are being marched out of the town on their way to internment in Russia.

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NYASSALAND RISING.

PURSUIT AND PUNISHMENT OF REBELS

The "Daily Mail" publishes the following letter from Blantyre, Nyassaland, in which a British combatant who was engaged in suppressing the recent native rising there thrillingly describes the pursuit and punishment of the natives:—

BLANTYRE (Nyassaland), Feb. 15.

You may have heard of the native rising here But for the very prompt and drastic measures taken by the authorities it would by now have been general all over the country. The first I heard of it was on Sunday morning, January 24, when we had orders to report at headquarters at eight o'clock in the morning. I was in my bath at the time.

It appears that in the night the natives had broken into the African Lakes Store and had stolen all the guns they could find. They then dug a hole underneath the ammunition store and took about 700 rounds of ammunition, in addition to shot-gun cartridges. They attacked the store manager's house, and but for a wonderful bit of luck he would have been shot. As it was, they shot his watchman dead. This was about three o'clock in the morning. Some people were then just coming home from a meeting and passed very near to the rebels, who undoubtedly thought they were discovered and bolted.

We were on patrol duty on Sunday, and at midday we heard that the brutes had raided Magamero (a place some 20 miles from Blantyre) and killed three and severely wounded another white man. They cut the head off one of these fellows (a man I knew very well) and stuck it on a spear, and until we captured it it was their mascot and was always carried in front. They then carried off four women and five children. All this had happened on the Saturday evening at about nine or ten o'clock. You can well imagine the shock it gave us. Well, we got all the women and children together, and the men patrolled Blantyre all that Sunday night. I did 36 hours' continuous duty.

WOMEN RECAPTURED.

On Monday I went out with a few others to the Boma (Government office) at a place called Chiradzulu, where these rebels were supposed to be—and were—hiding in force. On the Monday evening we captured the women and children, who were all fortunately unhurt

On the Tuesday it was decided to attack the natives in their village, which contained the church of the fellow who organised this rising. We started away from the Boma at daybreak—about 30 white men and 100 native police—and marched to this village. We made a detour and attacked the place from the farthest side from the Boma. We had a most exciting march, expecting every minute to run into an ambush.

We forded rivers, and after about four hours we turned off into the bush and made straight for the place. When we were within about 800 yards of the church our outposts informed us that they were hiding in the bush just in front of us. We were ordered to fix bayonets and charge, and we did! We charged for about 100 yards and then let them have a volley. They returned the fire and then fled for the church. We then had to cross an open space, and very fortunately the brutes must have been retreating or they would have put a good many of us out of action.

We were then given the order to volley again, and by this time they were in the church and firing at us from there. One had the nerve to get into the church tower and fire on us. At about this time I spotted two of them trying to slip away. I happened to be on the left wing and alone at the time. I had a good sight of them and shot one dead. I think I got the second as well, as two bodies were found in this spot later on.

We were by now on the edge of the clearing in front of the church, and when we rushed the church you can imagine our disgust when we found they had fled. We smashed up everything in the village, burned every house, and later on the church was blown up. We have in all some 800 prisoners, and a number have been hanged or shot.

P.S.—The rising is practically finished now, thank Heaven!

PROTEST AGAINST EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

The President of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks at the annual conference protested against the replacement of able-bodied male labour in the shops by female labour. They had no objection to female labour so long as it did not depress the conditions for those engaged in the industry, but they strongly objected to the war being made an excuse for female labour without any guarantee that such labour was for the duration of the war only, or that the women would be paid equal wages to those of the men.

Mr. E. T. Stocker said that after the war there would be problems compared with which past problems were as nothing.

DR. DILLON ON ITALY'S POSITION.

Dr. E. J. Dillon thus states Italy's position to-day in the "Contemporary Review":

"Italy still hesitates between neutrality and participation in the war on the side of the Allies. The partisans of neutrality, once so numerous as to be almost identical with the nation, are fast diminishing in number. The worth of the offers, relatively slight, made by Austria is impaired by hampering obligations, and also it would appear, when analysed, are little better than a conditional promise of future concessions. The allied Powers on their side are making no overtures."

INFLUENCE OF WAR ON LITERATURE.

OPINIONS OF NOTABLE AUTHORS.

How is the war likely to influence the permanent way of literature? The "Book Monthly" has put this difficult but interesting question to some notable men and women of letters. Their replies are published in the April issue, and form a symposium of distinction.

Mr. Thomas Hardy thinks ultimately for good; by "removing (from literature) those things which are shaken, as things that are made, that those things that cannot be shaken may remain."—Heb. xii., 27.

Mr. H. G. Wells says, "I cannot imagine what will happen to English literature because of the war, or to be more exact, I can imagine a hundred things, most of them contradictory outgrowths of the others. I wish I could believe it would kill the 6s. novel business, and oblige publishers to become intelligent. I wish I could believe it would give us intelligent criticism. I hope people will think more and perhaps read more. I doubt it. I shall go on anyhow being incurably hopeful."

Sir, W. Robertson Nicoll says, "We shall be a new world when the war is ended, and nobody can say what the bent of that new world may be. The only thing I think quite certain is that there will be a great literature on the reconstruction of society."

Mr. Eden Phillpotts has no doubt that the war will inspire the rising generation of novelists to paint with broader brushes. Probably, he adds, no man of any position in letters to-day will write masterpieces on the subjtct of the war itself, but a theme so tremendous must create genius worthy of it.

Miss Betham Edwards thinks a simpler, sincerer, more rigidly self-exacting spirit will animate writers, whether of prose or verse. A loftier note will also replace self-advertisement, vulgar aims and meretricious straining after notoriety.

Mr. Edward Clodd: "For many a day after the ending of the war our literature will be deeply coloured by it; let us hope that the seriousness which the story begets will abide among us, that the tradition of the writers who have won fame by standing on their heads may be the inspiratoin of the historians, novelists and poets tomorrow. Only thus will the war have influenced our literature for good."

Mr. Arthur Waugh considers it probable that the intellectual and literary conscience of the nation will be enormously braced and that aberrations of taste will no longer be tolerated. "Cynicism, self-advertisement, sexuality, perverse eccentricity—there will be no room for some time for violences of this kind."

MR. RICHARD MARSH.

AFFAIRS OF WELL-KNOWN TRAINER.

At the Bankruptcy Building during mail week the creditors met under the failure of Mr. Richard Marsh, trainer of the King's horses, of Egerton House, Newmarket, and were informed by the Official Receiver that the debtor had lodged a proposal providing for the payment of a composition of 5s. in the pound to the unsecured creditors. After some discussion the meeting was adjourned.

It was stated that the public examination would take place at Cambridge on April 14. The statement of affairs disclosed liabilities £33,956, of which £30,956 were expected to rank for dividend, and estimated assets at £3,520, a figure which in the Official Receiver's opinion, should be reduced by at least £1,000.

In the Official Receiver's printed report there is a proposal that the composition should be vested in the estate of Lord Marcus Beresford and the receiving order rescinded. As the gross amount required to pay the expenses and the composition would be £8,737, and as the whole of that amount, with the exception of £600 (which had already been found by two other well-wishers of the debtor) was being provided by the debtor's employer, the offer was a most generous one, and gave much more than an administration of the estate in bankruptcy. As far as the Official Receiver was aware there was nothing in the debtor's conduct which would prevent the Court approving the composition.

The chairman said that unfortunately, owing perhaps to the Easter holidays, sufficient voting letters had not been received to enable the proposal to be carried. The figures, in fact, were: Accepting credits £7,466, and dissenting credits £3,111.

THE KING'S CONSIDERATION.

There was no need to make a mystery of the matter, but the King had very graciously come forward and said that, out of a consideration for his late father's old servant and his own servant, he would provide a sum, £8,000 or so, to enable Mr. Marsh to pay a composition to his creditrs.

The King had added that he would like the whole thing wiped out, and that if the creditors did not accept the proposal he should be sorry. The Official Receiver added that he must assure the creditors that if they thought they could obtain more money they were absolutely wrong. They would certainly not receive a penny more than his Majesty had already provided. In reply to a creditor, the Official Receiver said that he thought that the debtor had disclosed all his estate.

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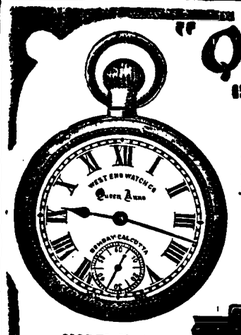

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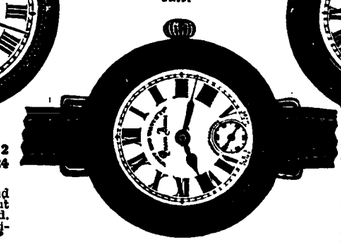

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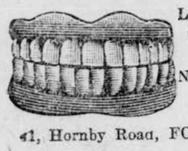

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(Continued on 6th column.)

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 9.

Hats are our most pressing need at the immediate moment; for it is certain that the hat is the first article of our attire to begin to show signs of the wear and tear of the stressful days before the sun begins to shine. Besides which, a new hat and a new pair of gloves will brighten up a costume that has seen its best days wonderfully! All the hats showing just now are small—some of them infinitesimally small!—but they are smart and becoming in the superlative degree. The military models are still shown, but they are being rapidly superseded by the long, narrow shapes that look at first glance as though they would be little use as a head-covering, and yet fit most comfortably and closely!

A CHARMING SPRING MODEL.

The delightful costume presented to our notice here is built of fine navy serge, being arranged with a basque coat. The coat fronts are turned back to form the revers, and the added collar is of black satin. The cuffs and the sash are also of black satin. The little half-belt is of self material, and finished on each side by a large button. The sleeves are long, and set in without a shade of fulness at the normal place on the shoulder. The skirt is of walking length, and is gored in prevailing style, fluting very prettily round the hem. The vest and collar are cut in one, the collar being turned back with a striped material; and the smart little vest is completed by dainty buttons set closely together. A very useful model for spring days.

A PRETTY BLOUSE.

A smart blouse is shown in the accompanying illustration, composed of white crepe-de-chine—a material that cannot be surpassed for blouse-making. The new high collar is black satin, finished with a paste buckle. The belt is of crepe-de-chine, with braided pieces at centre and back and small black satin buttons. The yoke is small and round, and the sleeve is set into it in Raglan style. The lower part of the blouse is gathered into the yoke, and the front is finished with pretty buttons, as are also the cuffs. The blouse pouches slightly over the waistbelt. The collar that stands out so daintily from the neckband is fashion's latest word; and the vogue has caught on almost universally. The low-cut blouse has been dethroned at last.

DAINTY SPRING TOQUE.

Blue and mauve braided straw form the brim of this charming little spring toque. The crown is a mass of mauve and blue forget-me-nots, and an immense La France rose, with leaves and stalk complete, is placed at the side-back. A loosely-arranged blue tulle veil is worn with this toque. As mentioned above, a new hat has the excellent quality of smartening up a well-worn costume; and a toque like the one illustrated here would carry the spring note in a remarkable manner. Most of the spring hats have an accompanying veil, some, like this example, covering the face, and others simply floating loose at the back.

THE REVIVAL OF LACE.

EFFECT ON A DECLINING INDUSTRY.

Since the recent change of fashion has brought a more feminine style into vogue, the lacemakers have plucked up heart, though it is to be feared that the beautiful imitation laces of Nottingham and Calais will benefit more than the real laces of our own country and our Allies, writes a woman correspondent in "The Times."

The best market for real lace is at a time when fashion decreed that it shall be worn in the day time, and when a little is worn by everybody. A fashion which demands a great deal of lace only means that those who have a lot of real lace ready to wear bring it out and that those who have not fly to the sellers of good imitations, and consequently the quiet lace-maker in the villages of Devonshire and Buckingham, engaged in one of the slowest methods of production that art knows, benefits very little.

On many of the new models at recent fashion shows lace was used on the refined plain-coloured wide afternoon gowns, to which a little lace gives distinction. One can hope for good things from this sign of favour. For the Honiton lace-makers have suffered severely since the war broke out, and the Buckingham lace-makers have been in little better case. They are luxury trades, the dealers will tell you, and no one will buy real lace when food prices are going up and there are big demands of charity and generosity on the purses of women buyers. This is a pity; it is easy to kill a pretty industry whose careful nursing is due entirely to feminine interest.

It will be remembered that the revival of bobbin lace in England dates from about 1865, and the numerous lace schools flourishing in various parts of the country were originally founded as cottage industries. The needle-piont lace of Youghal, in Ireland, was started by nuns at the time of the famine in 1847, and since then Irish lace has held a place of its own in the lace markets; the beautiful darned lace made in Limerick (and even when made in other parts of Ireland known by the name of that

A NEW SOCIETY ACTRESS.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

The Hon. Mrs. Walter Trefusis, wife of Major the Hon. Walter Trefusis, (son of the late Lord Clinton) who appears under the name of Miss Marsden in "Dover for Eight" at the Aldwych.

HEAT LASSITUDE.

A SIMPLE MEANS OF OVERCOMING IT.

The higher the temperature, the more the nerves become weakened, the blood deteriorates and the power of forming new and healthy tissue is decreased.

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"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SHOPPER'S LIST.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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When you the Bread Winner dies how will your family fare? Left to the Charity of a Cold-hearted World? A little foresight at small cost guarantees an income. Let us show you. QUEEN and SAXBY, Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

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D. D. POSTWALLA, and COMPANY, 277, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY, Dealers in WICKLESS STOVES, of every description PRIMUS, etc., All accessories Kept in Stock.

MRS. CARLYLE'S NEW LETTERS.

TOUCHING REGARD FOR A SERVANT.

Mrs. Carlyle's newly-discovered letters to her 15-year-old servant, "little Charlotte," were a most interesting feature of the March number of the "Strand Magazine," and the April number contains some more of them, to which Carlyle enthusiasts will eagerly turn. The new letters belong to a later period in Charlotte's life, when she had left the service of the Carlyles to "better herself" as third housemaid at the Marquis Camden's, near Sevenoaks. In March, 1863, Jane Welsh Carlyle writes reproachfully to Charlotte for thus ambitiously deserting her, thanking her at the same time for some violets she had sent:

Oh child! child! you have no idea of the disappointment, the heart-sorrow you have caused me! I had set so much love on you, and so much hope! So much permanent good was to have come out of our chance-relation for both of us! And all ending in a mere vulgar common-place disruption between Mistress and Maid!—in a mere vulgar common-place attempt on both sides to "better oneself"!—no!—not ending all and absolutely in that! There are the violets!—and this letter!—so much (alas! how small a thing!) saved from the wreck of my sentimental venture!

A year and a half later, when Charlotte's uncle had dide, Mrs. Carlyle writes to console her, and once more laments her departure:

I wish you had never left my house, Dear! I should have been better able to help and console you under such a trial as this. And what opportunities you would have had to help and console me Perhaps when you have found that "rising" (as tall Charlotte would say) is not the chief end of Woman or Servant—does not best ensure either one's dignity or happiness; you will come back to me to be housemaid, and valet and lady's maid, and friend, and little Daughter—as I used to feel you to be, my poor child!

One of the other letters describes Mrs. Carlyle's accident near the General Post Office, when she slipped and lacerated her sinews. Another is written after Carlyle had insisted upon Mrs. Carlyle having a brougham:

I am not well, ever, but I have not been positively ill this long time.

Except one day that I was in bed with sick headache, I have been out in my Brougham from three to four hours every day of my life since I returned from Scotland!! and I go out to dinner occasionally even in this winter weather! . .

All the other people who came about in your time still come about—little changed except in the colour of their hair.

Mr. C. is much in his usual health—taking his fill of idleness—if reading all day long can be called idleness.

In the following year Mrs. Carlyle died while out driving.

REFUSING ADMISSION AT A PUBLIC DANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 3.

Mr. A. R. Cox, I. C. S., sitting as Justice of the Peace, to-day dismissed the complaint of Mr. J. P. Beck against Mrs. R. Hill, of the Hill Institute, finding that no "prima facie" case had been made out rendering her liable for intentional insult in refusing the complainant and his party admission to a public dance. The Court found that Mrs. Hill's manner of refusing the complainant was quite mild and not such as to provoke a breach of the peace.

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To be well shod is of the highest importance in peace or war, for man or motor. Before setting out on a journey or an expedition the thoughtful man invariably considers his tyres. **You** do not wish to carry or buy more spares than you can help, and therefore you should fit the tyres which, for all the reasons that make up reputation, are the safest, namely,

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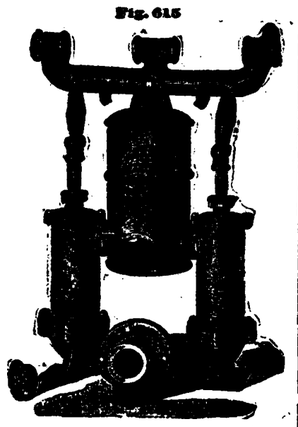
Fig. 615



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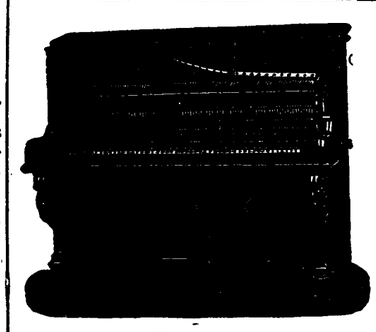

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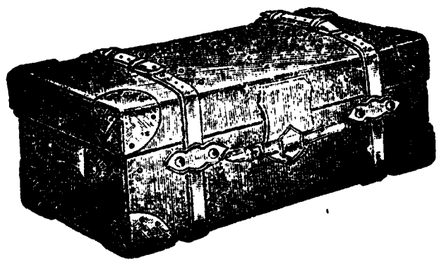

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